

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

February 21, 1923



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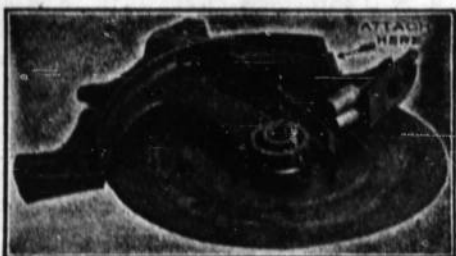
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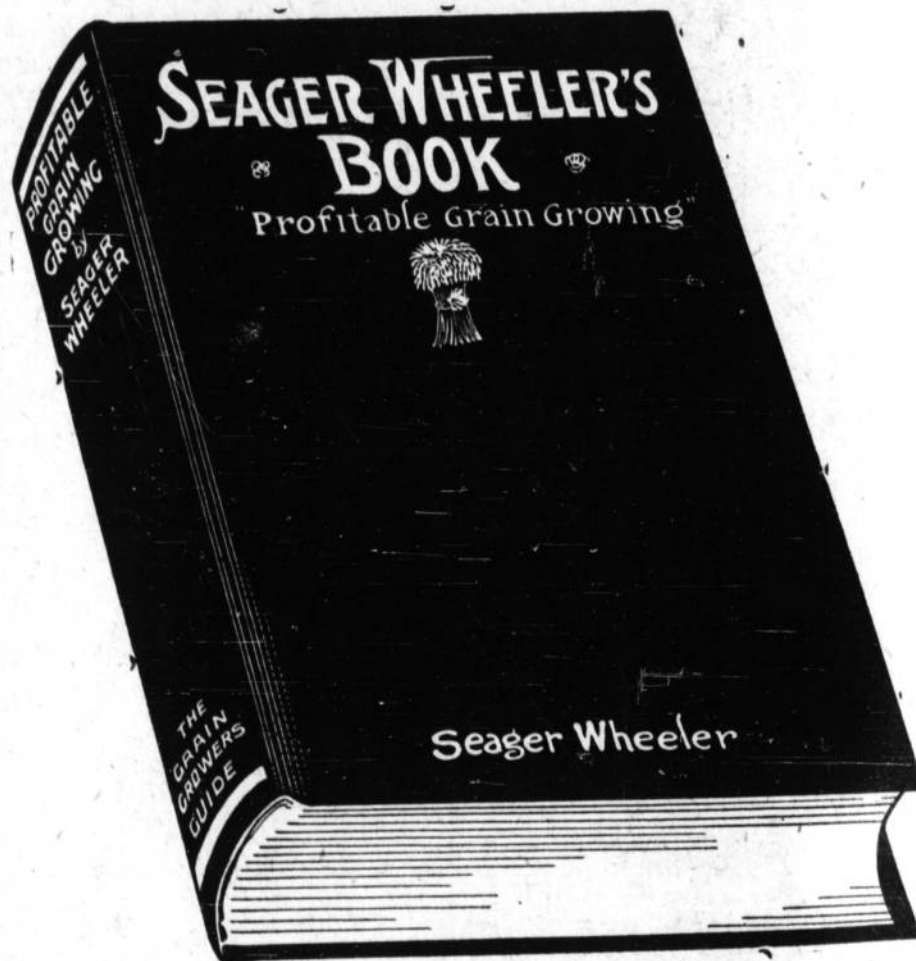
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PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Redistribution Bill Gives 12 Additional Seats to West of Which 11 go to Prairie Provinces—Resolution Passed Favoring Enquiry into Grain Trade
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

REDISTRIBUTION, resolutions to the effect that the defeat of a government measure should not be considered a want of confidence unless followed by a direct vote of lack of confidence, another asking for a commission to enquire into the grain trade, and still another asking Canada to waive her claim to reparations—these engaged the attention of parliament during the week. Last, but not least, the estimates were tabled.

The remarks of the prime minister in introducing the redistribution measure served to demonstrate how rapidly the balance of political power is being transferred to the West, and especially to the prairie provinces. In the next parliament there will be 245 seats, as compared with 235 at present, the representation by provinces being as follows, the figures in brackets indicating the representation at present: Prince Edward Island, 4 (4); Nova Scotia, 14 (16); New Brunswick, 11 (11); Quebec, 65 (65); Ontario, 82 (82); Manitoba, 17 (15); Saskatchewan, 21 (16); Alberta, 16 (12); British Columbia, 14 (13); Yukon, 1 (1)—245 (235).

West Gains 12 Seats

In the present House the West has 37 seats, in the next House it will have 69. In the first session of parliament assembled after confederation the West had no members; with the inclusion of Manitoba and British Columbia shortly after they had ten members by 1872. But the increase was slow, for in reality British Columbia in those days was over-represented, that having been one of the manoeuvres of Sir John Macdonald to retain his hold on power. So even in 1882 the West had only 11 members. By 1904 the North-west Territories began to be of account, they having secured several members, and so in that year the total representation provided for from the West was 28 in a House of 214, or equal to 13 per cent.

Growth of Prairie Provinces

But the growth of the political importance of the prairie provinces has been still more notable. As already indicated, in 1867 they had no representatives; in 1872 only four; by 1892 this had been increased to 11; at present it is 43 and in the next House it will be 54. Of the 12 additional members that the West will receive, 11 of them belong to the prairie provinces, that is to say, they will increase their representation by 25 per cent. In 1904 they had but 13 per cent. of the representation; at present they have 18 per cent., and in the next House they will have 22 per cent.

As further indicating the change that has taken place in the distribution of political power it may be said that in 1867 Ontario had 45 per cent. of the total representation, having the same number of members it now has and will have in the next parliament. At that date Ontario and Quebec combined had 81 per cent. of the total representation. In the present House Ontario has only 35 per cent. of the total representation and in the next one it will be 33 per cent. At present Ontario and Quebec combined have 62 per cent. of the total, and in the next House it will be 60 per cent. Even as late as 1905 Ontario had 92 members, so that while she has lost 10 the prairie provinces have gained 33.

Decline of Maritime Provinces
The new distribution also reveals how

the maritime provinces have lost politically. In 1867 they had 43 out of 206 members; at present they have 31, and in the next parliament will have only 29 out of 245, or a loss of 14 members within a little over fifty years.

This increase in prairie representation ensures that the tariff and other matters on which the prairie provinces take a strong stand will be very prominent subjects in Canadian politics for some years to come. On the other hand it is probable that the rural representation from the eastern provinces will be reduced. Still, for all that, the low-tariff element will undoubtedly be the net gainer.

Parliament and Caucus

The resolution relating to a lack of confidence vote, moved by W. Irvine, Calgary East, was as follows:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the defeat of a government measure should not be considered as a sufficient reason for the resignation of the government, unless followed by a vote of lack of confidence."

This produced a good debate and helped to demonstrate the change that has come over political conditions and parliament. Mr. Irvine found objection to the existing system in that it meant rule by caucus, instead of by an unfettered parliament. The threat of an election was used to confuse issues, with the result that many a measure that on its merits would not get through was passed. The right to make any measure it saw fit a want of confidence motion was a bludgeon to independent thinking.

The prime minister, in opposing the resolution, contended that as the present practice was the result of long usage, it was undesirable to change it. Moreover, this was a dangerous time to make changes. Were the government to accept the proposal, it would be open to the charge that it had found a means to continue in office even after an adverse vote. He also held up the dread spectre of possible chaos should the resolution be accepted.

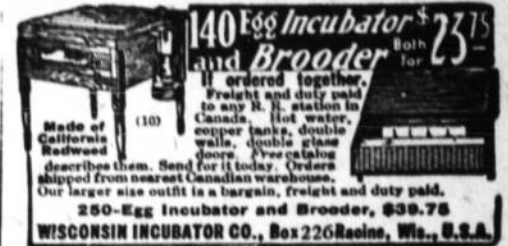
Mr. Forke said that the Progressives were not afraid of a general election. Admiration for British institutions was good, but regard must also be had for changed conditions.

Mr. Meighen took the traditional Conservative attitude, holding that it was the duty of the government to lead, and that the cabinet was not merely a committee of the House. To him it was the responsible body of the officers of the King in this country, which, of course, must submit its measures to parliament.

The division, in which the Conservatives voted with the government and defeated the motion, shows that both have no desire to see a greater manifestation of independence in the House. Indeed, both think that there is far too much as it is. As a matter of fact the average member of the Commons has not nearly as much freedom as the average Congressman, for, owing to the fact that in the United States they have stated elections, defeat of a government measure does not mean the fall of a government.

Grain Trade Enquiry

J. Millar, Qu'Appelle, moved the resolution calling for a commission to enquire into the grain trade, holding that a parliamentary committee such as



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the government had proposed to investi-
gate all conditions relating to agricul-
ture would not do. He was very
strongly supported, the remarks of
Messrs. Motherwell and Stewart indi-
cating that the government was not
hostile, if there was sufficient to war-
rant investigation. Mr. Caldwell
thought that the enquiry should also
cover the potato-growing industry, and
P. Michaud moved an amendment to
this effect which was accepted, after
which the resolution carried.

Reparations

The Woodsworth resolution on repara-
tions was as follows:

"That, in the opinion of this House,
it is in the interest of world peace that
Canada should withdraw all claims on
Germany for reparations."

It produced a bitter debate. There
was a sentiment favoring the general
idea embodied in the resolution, but the
mover alienated sympathy through his
extended argument to the effect that
Germany was not wholly responsible for
the war. Mr. Forke spoke highly of the
sincerity of the member for Centre Win-
nipeg, but desired to disassociate him-
self from some of the opinions he had
expressed. At the same time he criti-
cized the action of those who had
strongly attacked the mover. The
speaker ruled that, as the motion re-
lated to a money matter, it was out of
order.

Estimates
The main estimates calling for \$427-
511,000, as against total appropriations
of \$479,171,000 last year, indicate reduc-
tion, but the saving is not as great as
at first sight might appear, for in last
year's total was \$15,000,000 for supple-
mentaries which this year have yet to
come down. The omission of advances
for housing, which last year called for
\$9,550,000, is another example of
changes. It must also be taken into
account that orders for equipment for
the Canadian National this year are
being paid for out of securities issued
by the system itself, whereas last year
they were met out of government
advances.

Lake Shipping Enquiry

The commission appointed to enquire
into lake shipping conditions opened
in Winnipeg on Monday, February 12.
Dr. S. J. McLean vice-chairman of the
Board of Railway Commissioners is
chairman of the commission, the other
members being Brig.-General T. L.
Tremblay, of Montreal, and Levi
Thompson, of Qu'Appelle. H. J. Sym-
ington, K.C., is counsel for the commis-
sion, and W. T. R. Preston its
secretary.

Interests affected by the enquiry were
represented as follows: Aime Geoffrion
K.C., Montreal, and R. J. Towers, K.C.,
Toronto, for the Canada Steamship
Company; F. H. Markey, K.C., for the
Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company,
Vickers Shipbuilding Company and the
Halifax Shipbuilding Company; Hugh
Phillips, K.C., for the Great Lakes
Shipping Company; Isaac Pitblado,
K.C., and E. H. Crawford for the
Standard Shipping Company. T. J.
Murray, K.C., appeared for the share-
holders of the Saskatchewan Co-opera-
tive Elevator Company, and W. H.
Trueman for the Canadian Council of
Agriculture.

James Stewart, president of the
Maple Leaf Milling Company, and who
was chairman of the Canadian Wheat
Board, 1919, was the first witness
examined. He stated that last May his
company was obliged to pay three cents
a bushel on shipments of wheat to Port
Colborne, when they were offered boats
to convey the same grain to Buffalo for
1½ cents. Both Canadian and American
boats quoted that figure. The difference
prevailed right up to August and his
company was forced to close its mills.
He lodged complaint with the minister
of trade and commerce and pressed for
suspension of the Canadian coastal laws
in order to encourage competition be-
tween American and Canadian lines. It
was his experience, he stated, that
Canadian grain shippers were depend-
ent on two brokers in Winnipeg to get
space in Canadian ships and in his
opinion that was not a healthy business
condition.

D. Stocking, president of the Tomlin-
son Company, Duluth, the only Ameri-
can shipping company with offices in
Winnipeg, stated that competition was
very keen in American shipping but not
so keen in Canadian. A big factor in
shipping, he said, was the danger of
delay in unloading and that had to be
taken into consideration in fixing the
rates. In reply to Mr. Symington who
asked if he knew of any condition that
was of the nature of a corner on ton-
nage for grain, Mr. Stocking said that
that would make the rate go up, but he
would not call it a corner. He would
call it "strengthening the situation."

However, in his opinion, there was no
danger of a few shippers getting com-
plete control of all the tonnage.

S. T. Smith, president of the Smith
Murphy Company Ltd., Winnipeg, said
that he knew of no agreement among
lake ship owners with regard to rates.

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The big storm of last week has left
some great opportunities to take photo-
graphs of windbreaks, illustrating
their value in protecting the farm
buildings and their picturesqueness.

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within the next three weeks. Each
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planted, what value you attach to it,
of what trees it is composed, and any
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having cured herself that out of pure grati-
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He had protested in October, 1922, to
the federal government against the pro-
posed suspension of the Canadian
coastal laws because he believed it
would cause congestion at Port Col-
borne and Georgian Bay ports and lead
to higher rates. Owing to the conges-
tion in American ports his company had
paid demurrage varying from \$500 to
\$1,500 a cargo. There was no demur-
rage at Canadian ports the Canadian
ship owners carrying such risk in the
rates charged. He had found the ser-
vice by brokers satisfactory in view of
the conditions prevailing.

H. E. Sellers, manager of Gooderham
Melady Company, of Winnipeg, expressed
the opinion that competition among
Canadian ship owners was more one of
service than of rates. Confronted with
statements made by Mr. Stewart he

Continued on Page 27

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 21, 1923

The Rural Credits Report

The Jackman-Collyer report on the operations of the Rural Credit Societies of Manitoba is one of the saddest documents we have read in many a day. It reveals how a credit system based upon perfectly sound principles and capable of producing great benefits has been almost destroyed through incompetent administration. The principle of rural credits has been done extreme violence in the house of its friends. Heroic measures will be required to reorganize the system upon a business basis.

In the first place the report establishes incompetence and gross neglect on the part of the late government. The huge sum of approximately \$3,000,000 was loaned out through 74 societies to 3,542 farmers, the average loan being \$846. This money was provided from the funds of the province—that is, government money—and yet there was no board to administer the system and the supervisor in charge had no duties nor responsibilities defined. There has been no adequate system of supervision, no regular systematic audits or inspection, the records are incomplete and the commission declares that the government administration lacks "the most elementary business safe-guards." The late government could hardly have done more damage to the cause of rural credits had it been an open enemy rather than the parent and presumably the friend of the system.

And then there must fall upon the shoulders of the farmers constituting the local boards of directors a large measure of blame for the situation prevailing. Messrs. Jackman and Collyer report that they had no time to make an exhaustive analysis nor to visit all of the societies. They found, however, that the financial statements of borrowers were carelessly prepared and not kept up to date. There was no record of information upon which to judge personal risks, and the bookkeeping was inadequate. Many societies extended credit upon a too superficial basis, and the commissioners indicate that there is a large proportion of the loans which in all probability cannot be repaid. Local boards of directors apparently received no instructions or have little appreciation of the true function of rural credit, and they advanced money in large amounts for purposes for which short-term credit was never intended, and furthermore there are indications that a great many loans were granted where the financial situation of the borrower did not warrant it.

Out of the 3,542 borrowers, 259 are members of local boards of directors who passed upon the loans, and while the average loan to all borrowers is \$846, the average loan to directors is \$1,643. The inevitable conclusion derived from reading the report is that many directors looked upon the government money as "easy money" and loaned it out with the utmost carelessness, in which course they were practically encouraged by the government through the lack of any adequate supervision and control. The result is that the security behind the \$3,000,000 of loans is, as the commissioners say, "of problematical value, but collection will be costly and productive of much resentment." In other words it means that there will be a loss of probably \$500,000 or more through uncollectable loans made to from 1,000 to 2,000 farmers. The net result is that all the rest of the farmers of the province will have their taxes increased to bonus about two per cent. of the farmers of the province through the Rural Credits system. The late govern-

ment is deserving of the severest censure for the lack of even ordinary horse sense in the administration of the system. The revelation in connection with Rural Credits, furthermore, warrants a careful investigation of the Farm Loans system and the "Cow Scheme."

The Jackman-Collyer report offers a number of constructive recommendations to set the Rural Credits system upon its own feet, which undoubtedly will receive the attention of the government. One principle should be laid down in the reorganization of the system, namely, that it should carry itself. There is no good reason why any credit system should be operated for the benefit of a small number of farmers at the expense of the rest of the farmers of the province. It is merely a case of charity to those who receive such loans, and it is an unfair burden upon the others. Furthermore, there should be greater responsibility laid upon the members of the rural credit societies. In other words, they should exercise the same care in loaning out the government money as they would if it were their own money, and they will only do so when faced with due responsibility. The rate of interest on these loans should be sufficiently high to provide a surplus to meet bad debts, which will occur in some measure in the best regulated system.

It will require years to straighten out the blunders made in the operation of the rural credit societies, and the losses to the province will be heavy. The principle, however, is sound and should not be condemned because of the errors in administration. The right and proper method to pursue is to set the institution upon its feet, pursue sound business methods, raise the rate of interest to the necessary level, place some real joint liability upon members of local societies and make rural credits a legitimate instrument for the development of agricultural prosperity. It has been successfully used to that end in other countries and it can be successfully used in Manitoba.

The Redistribution Bill

Under the Redistribution Bill introduced in the House of Commons last week by Premier King, the number of members in the federal House is increased from 235 to 245 and the representation of the prairie provinces is increased from 43 to 54, Manitoba getting two additional seats, Saskatchewan five and Alberta four.

By the British North America Act the representation of Quebec is fixed at 65 members, and the unit of representation for the other provinces is the figure got by dividing the population of Quebec by 65. The unit of representation in 1911 was 30,819; in the new distribution bill it is 36,283. The other provinces, therefore, are entitled to as many representatives as 36,283 will go into their present population, except Prince Edward Island, the representation of which is now fixed at the same number for the House of Commons as for the Senate. Premier King gave the distribution of seats as follows:

	Present House	New House
Quebec	65	65
Prince Edward Island	4	4
Nova Scotia	16	14
New Brunswick	11	11
Ontario	82	82
Manitoba	15	17
Saskatchewan	16	21
Alberta	12	16
British Columbia	13	14
Yukon	1	1
Total	235	245

Representation west of the Great Lakes is therefore increased by 12 seats, the eastern representation being decreased by two seats.

The details of the new distribution are to be worked out by a special committee of the House of Commons, following a precedent set by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1903 and followed by Sir Robert Borden in 1914. Presumably in the committee also will be discussed the questions of a more equitable distribution of seats as between urban and rural population and the adoption of proportional representation with multi-member constituencies and the alternative vote in single member constituencies. There has been some demand for representation by population, which means constituencies equalized as to number of voters, but the advocates of this system simply have in mind an increase in the strength of a given party by retaining a voting system which enables a majority to capture all the seats. Both Liberal and Progressive parties are committed to proportional representation, and the advantages of the alternative vote in single member constituencies have now become so obvious that it is to be hoped redistribution will be accompanied by these reforms in our electoral system.

The British Debt to U.S.

A step toward evolving order out of chaos in the matter of inter-allied indebtedness was taken in the arrangement arrived at between the American commission and the British in connection with the debt of Great Britain to the United States. Although the act originally passed by Congress required payment of the debt in 25 years at 4½ per cent. interest, the conference finally agreed upon a 62-year period with interest at 3 per cent. for the first ten years and 3½ per cent. thereafter, the entire debt to be paid upon the amortization plan. The debt at present amounts to \$4,604,128,085, of which \$4,128,085 is to be paid immediately, leaving \$4,600,000,000 to be dealt with under the funding arrangement.

The amount to be paid yearly under the plan is approximately \$188,000,000, and U.S. treasury officials estimate that if the repayment of the debt takes the whole of the period allowed, Great Britain will pay in excess of \$10,000,000,000. Great Britain, however, reserves the right to retire such portions of the debt as her financial position may at any time permit. The House of Representatives agreed to the plan two weeks ago and the Senate last week.

The advantages of having this question settled are obvious, and apart from the economic consequences as between the two countries there is the question of the influence of the settlement upon foreign policy. It seems reasonable to suppose that the United States will now find it to its interest to stand closer to Great Britain in seeking ways and means to combat and overcome the present anarchy in Europe. Some day when peace and order are once more established and the world has settled down to work, when statesmen can see more clearly than they can just now, the whole question of the costs of the war will be reviewed in an effort to achieve a really equitable distribution of the burden, and with it there will go a real effort to see that never again shall the world be torn by such a catastrophe. In the meantime it is well to take the steps that are immediately practicable and "faintly trust the larger hope" of the ultimate triumph of humanitarianism.

Parliament vs. Party

By a majority of 51 the federal parliament last week negated a resolution introduced by W. Irvine, member for East Calgary, that "defeat of a government measure should not be considered a sufficient reason for the resignation of the government unless followed by a vote of lack of confidence."

The question is one which has received considerable public attention during the last few years, and it is not one that should be dismissed simply because it involved, as Premier King said, an innovation which might upset constitutional practice. That is no argument at all, for constitutional practice is no stable thing; it has changed and will change in response to change in public needs and public opinion.

Mr. Meighen laid down the present usage succinctly when he said that a government had the right to resign at any time and was itself the sole judge of the sufficiency of its reasons. Governments have not always resigned upon defeat in the House, but within the period that alone need be considered, it has become the practice for a government to indicate, when the circumstances seemed to need it, how it would regard an adverse vote and by implication what advice it would give the Crown in the event of defeat. In theory the custom is for a government to ask for dissolution only when there is reason to believe that the House of Commons does not represent the opinion of the nation, but the practice has become one of cabinets interpreting the usage in terms of the support given them in the House. It is not the opinion of the House that rules but the opinion of the cabinet, and that tendency has enlarged as the authority of the Crown has diminished. The resignation of a government need not necessarily be followed by a general election, provided a ministry can be formed that has the confidence of the House, but if the defeated government recommends dissolution to the Crown the advice is generally accepted.

From this tendency there has arisen that rigid discipline within parties which has practically killed the independence of the elected representative and seriously weak-

ened the authority of the House. Threat of resignation has become a powerful weapon in the hands of a government and one that is more frequently used than it used to be. Supporters of a government are made to positively stultify themselves under the threat, as, for example, the vote of the Liberal party on the Hoey amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

It is not an easy matter to find a remedy for this growing evil. No government can be compelled to carry on against its will, nor ought a government to be asked to carry on if the House disapproves of a policy which the government believes to be necessary to proper and efficient conduct of public business. Under the two-party system dissolution in such circumstances was the only way out, but with the rise of other parties it may be questioned whether any prime minister would be justified in recommending dissolution to the Crown before the possibility of forming a government which can command the confidence of the House has been thoroughly explored. That raises the further question of whether such new government should continue without reference to the electorate. The changes which took place in the government following the resignation of Sir Robert Borden were not followed immediately by an election. No constitutional custom is violated by such new government carrying on, because, in the terms of the case, it has the confidence of the House of Commons.

The tendency with the rise of other parties

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will be to pass over strict party lines in the formation of cabinets, and with the breakdown of rigid party discipline there will also be some departure from the theory of the collective responsibility of the cabinet. This will make reconstruction after the resignation of a government all the easier and still further increase the authority of the House of Commons. These things are, however, dependent upon time and events, and time and events are the great modifiers of our constitution. The constitutional customs founded upon the two-party system will stay just as long as the system is dominant, and at the present time the hope for such reforms as will restore the authority and prestige of the House of Commons and enable the representative to speak for his constituents instead of being bound blindly to follow a party are wrapped up in the future of the Progressive party.

A Good Example

The Manitoba legislature set a good example last week by reducing the sessional indemnity from \$1,800 to \$1,500 per year. Realizing the need for stern economy in provincial expenditure, the legislators decided to begin at home, and, after all, \$1,500 is reasonably good pay for the responsibility and time involved in the discharge of a member's duties. When redistribution comes up for consideration another good example could be set by reducing the membership of the House to about 40 or 45.

On the other hand the proposal to reduce the salaries of the ministers by lowering the present figure of \$5,400 is unwise economy. A minister, as a rule, gives up his regular business for the uncertainty of political life. He should be a good man, willing to devote his best energies to the duties of his office, and he should not be expected to make personal financial sacrifice.

France has shut off deliveries of coal to Germany from the Ruhr district and the British coal operators are out to get orders from Germany. This business of enforcing reparations has more tangles in it than a ball of wool after a kitten has played with it for an hour.



S.G.G.A. CENTRAL BOARD FOR 1923

Top row, from left to right: John Wesson, Geo. Burden, M. P. Tyndale, R. MacSweeney, Geo. Hope, A. Baynton, C. C. Stolliker.
Middle row: M. McLaughlin, Ira B. Cushing, W. A. S. Teggart, Harry Marsh, C. H. Stuart, H. B. Fleming, J. P. Robinson, G. Handorf, Richard Sephton.
Bottom row: C. N. W. Emery, Geo. Edwards, Mrs. Violet McNaughton, Mrs. W. H. Frith, J. A. Maharg, Mrs. Ida McNeal, Mrs. M. L. Burbank, A. J. McPhail, W. J. Orchard.

The Dude Wrangler

CHAPTER I

The Girl from Wyoming

CONSCIOUS that something had disturbed him, Wallie Macpherson raised himself on his elbow in bed to listen. For a full minute he heard nothing unusual: the Atlantic breaking against the sea-wall at the foot of the sloping lawn of The Colonial, the clock striking the hour in the tower of the court house, and the ripping, tearing, slashing noises like those of a sash-and-blind factory, produced through the long, thin nose of old Mr. Penrose, two doors down the hotel corridor, all sounds to which he was too accustomed to be awakened by them.

While Wallie remained in this posture conjecturing, the door between the room next to him and that of Mr. Penrose was struck smartly several times, and with a vigor to denote that there was temper behind the blows which fell upon it. He had not known that the room was occupied; being considered undesirable on account of the audible slumbers of the old gentleman it was often vacant.

The raps finally awakened even Mr. Penrose, who demanded sharply:

"What are you doing?"

"Hammering with the heel of my slipper," a feminine voice answered.

"What do you want?"

"A chance to sleep."

"Who's stopping you?" crabbedly.

"You're snoring." Indignation gave an edge to the accusation.

"You're impertinent!"

"You're a nuisance!" the voice retorted. Wallie covered his mouth with his hand and hunched his shoulders.

There was a moment's silence while Mr. Penrose seemed to be thinking of a suitable answer. Then:

"It's my privilege to snore if I want to. This is my room—I pay for it!"

"Then this side of the door is mine and I can pound on it, for the same reason."

Mr. Penrose sneered in the darkness: "I suppose you're some sour old maid—you sound like it."

"And no doubt you're a Methuselah with dyspepsia!"

Wallie smote the pillow gleefully—old Mr. Penrose's collection of bottles and boxes and tablets for indigestion were a byword.

"We will see about this in the morning," said Mr. Penrose, significantly. "I have been coming to this hotel for 28 years—"

"It's nothing to boast of," the voice interrupted. "I shouldn't, if I had so little originality."

Mr. Penrose, seeming to realize that the woman would have the last word if the dialogue lasted until morning, ended it with a loud snort of derision.

He was so wrought up by the controversy that he was unable to compose himself immediately, but lay awake for an hour framing a speech for Mr. Cone, the proprietor, which was in the nature of an ultimatum. Either the woman must move, or he would—but the latter he considered a remote possibility, since he realized fully that a multi-millionaire, socially well connected, is an asset which no hotel will dispense with lightly.

The frequency with which Mr. Penrose had presumed upon this knowledge had much to do with Wallie's delight as he had listened to the encounter.

Dropping back upon his pillow, the young man mildly wondered about the woman next door to him. She must have come in on the evening train while he was at the moving pictures, and retired immediately. Very likely she was, as Mr. Penrose asserted, some acrimonious spinster, but, at any rate, she had temporarily silenced the rich old tyrant of whom all the hotel stood in awe.

A second time the ripping sound of yard after yard of calico being viciously torn broke the night's stillness and, grinning, Wallie waited to hear what the woman next door was going to do about it. But only a stranger would have hoped to do anything about it, since to prevent Mr. Penrose from snoring was a task only a little less hopeless than that of stopping the roar of the ocean. Guests whom it annoyed had

By Caroline Lockhart

Beginning with this issue, The Guide will run, as a serial, Caroline Lockhart's engrossing cowboy story, The Dude Wrangler. No theme affords more humor than one based on the predicaments in which a pampered, city-bred youth finds himself when he becomes fired with a desire to make good on a homestead because a pretty ranch girl laughed at him. Every installment is worth while, and is sure to increase the demand for The Guide about the family lamp.

either to move or get used to it. Sometimes they did the one and sometimes the other, but always Mr. Penrose, who was the subject of a hundred complaints a summer, snored on victoriously. The woman next door, of course, could not know this, so no doubt she had a mistaken notion that she might either break the old gentleman of this habit

my eyes—for the battering on my door of the female in the room adjoining!"

"You astonish me! Let me see—" Mr. Cone whirled the register around and looked at it. He read aloud:

"Helene Spenceley—Prouty, Wyoming."

Mr. Cone lowered his voice discreetly: "What was her explanation?"



"The wagon stopped in front of the hotel, while a soldierly figure sprang over the wheel to wring the hand of Smith, the gardener."

or have him banished to an isolated quarter.

Wallie had not long to wait, for shortly after Mr. Penrose started again the tattoo on the door was repeated.

In response to a snarl that might have come from a menagerie, she advised him curtly:

"You're at it again!"

Another angry colloquy followed, and once more Mr. Penrose was forced to subside for the want of an adequate answer.

All the rest of the night the battle continued at intervals, and by morning not only Wallie but the entire corridor was interested in the occupant of the room adjoining his.

Wallie was in the office when the door of the elevator opened with a clang and Mr. Penrose sprang out of it like a starved lion about to hurl himself upon a Christian martyr. While his jaws did not drip saliva, the thin nostrils of his bothersome nose quivered with eagerness and anger.

"I've been coming here for 28 years, haven't I?" he demanded.

"Twenty-eight this summer," Mr. Cone replied, soothingly.

"In that time I never have put in such a night as last night!"

"Dear me!" The proprietor seemed genuinely disturbed by the information.

"I could not sleep—I have not closed

"I had a hellish night!" Mr. Penrose interrupted, savagely. "I hope never to put in such another."

"I join you in that," replied Miss Spenceley, calmly. "I've never heard anyone snore so horribly—I'd know your snore among a thousand."

"Never mind—we can adjust this matter amicably. I will change your room today, Miss Spenceley," Mr. Cone interposed hastily. "It hasn't quite the view, but the furnishings are more luxurious."

"But I don't want to change," Miss Spenceley coolly replied. "It suits me perfectly."

"I came for quiet and I can't stand that hammering," declared Mr. Penrose, glaring at her.

"So did I—my nerves—and your snoring bothers me. But perhaps," with aggravating sweetness, "I can break you of the habit."

"I wouldn't lose another night's sleep for a thousand dollars!"

"It will be cheaper to change your room, for I don't mean to change mine."

The millionaire turned to the proprietor, "Either this person goes or I do—that's my ultimatum!"

"I will not be bullied in any such fashion, and I can't very well be put out forcibly, can I?" and Miss Spenceley smiled at both of them. Mr. Cone looked from one to the other, helplessly.

"Then," Mr. Penrose retorted, "I shall leave immediately! Mr. Cone,"

dramatically, "the room I have occupied for 28 summers is at your disposal." His voice rose in a crescendo movement so that even in the furthest corner of the dining-room they heard it: "I have a peach orchard down in Delaware, and I shall go there, where I can snore as much as I damn please; and don't you forget it!"

Mr. Cone, his mouth open and hands hanging, looked after him as he stamped away, too astonished to protest.

CHAPTER II

"The Happy Family"

The guests of The Colonial Hotel arose briskly each morning to nothing. After a night of refreshing and untroubled sleep they dressed and hurried to breakfast after the manner of travellers making close connections. Then each repaired to his favorite chair placed in the same spot on the wide veranda to wait for luncheon. The more energetic sometimes took a wheel-chair for an hour and were pushed on the Boardwalk or attended an auction sale of antiques and curios, but mostly their lives were as placid and as eventful as those of the inmates of an institution.

The greater number of the male guests of The Colonial had retired from something—banking, wholesale drugs, the manufacture of woollens. The families were all perfectly familiar with one another's financial rating and histories, and although they came from diverse sections of the country they were for two months or more like one large, supremely contented family. In truth, they called themselves facetiously "The Happy Family," and in this way Mr. Cone, who took an immense pride in them and in the fact that they returned to his hospitable roof summer after summer, always referred to them.

Strictly speaking, there were two branches of the "Family": those whose first season antedated 1900, and the "newcomers," who had spent only eight, or ten, or twelve summers at The Colonial. They were all on the most friendly terms imaginable, yet each tacitly recognized the distinction. The original "Happy Family" occupied the rocking chairs on the right-hand side of the wide veranda, while the "newcomers" took the left, where the view was not quite so good and there was a trifle less breeze than on the other.

Wallace Macpherson belonged in the group of older patrons, as his aunt, Miss Mary Macpherson, had been coming since 1897, and he himself from the time he wore curls and ruffled collars, or after his aunt had taken him upon the death of his parents.

Continued on Page 20

Fattening Range Lambs

WHEN one considers going into any sort of proposition such as winter feeding, it is usually a good policy to compare conditions surrounding him, with conditions surrounding others who have been successful in similar work. We all know that hundreds of thousands of lambs are fed in the States every winter, and that great numbers are fed in Colorado, the main feeds used there being alfalfa hay, and in some cases, wet sugar beet pulp for roughages, and corn as the chief grain ration. In Western Canada we have alfalfa, clover, timothy, and prairie hay, oat straw, silage, and for grain rations chiefly barley, oats and screenings.

For the benefit of those who do not have alfalfa hay, I might mention here that oat straw, particularly if chopped, and silage make excellent substitutes for alfalfa, although of course, more pounds of them have to be fed. We know that our roughages here are the equal of those grown anywhere in the United States, and that our oats cannot be beaten. Theoretically the digestible nutrients in barley do not contain quite as much carbonaceous or fattening material as corn, but experiments have shown that for fattening lambs there is very little difference in their value. We have found that weather makes very little difference to a fattening lamb, provided the wool is kept dry; and that cold weather affects him far less than it does fattening cattle or hogs.

Profitable Type of Feeder Lamb

Assuming that a feeder has or can procure, suitable feeds, and I want to say here that he should, as far as possible, use feeds grown on his own farm, I will deal with the type of lambs to be fed. The most preferable is a good, thrifty lamb of the mutton type, not fat, but in good thrifty condition, weighing from 50 to 65 pounds.

It has been my experience that such animals are hard to find at the time of year we want them, that is in the late fall. Lambs of the mutton breeds raised on farms, will, as a rule, be considerably heavier than 65 pounds by November, and the same is the case with the range lamb if the breeding runs to mutton at all. For this reason we have been generally feeding range lambs with a certain amount of Merino or Rambouillet blood in them—as a rule about half wool and half mutton breeding. The mutton type is ideal, if a late lamb, but if he goes into the feed lots too heavy, and too fat, he will not make you as much money as a lamb of the right weight in a thrifty condition.

We all know that our markets here, as well as in the United States, prefer a finished lamb that weighs from 80 to 90 pounds. The feeding period for lambs that have not been fed grain on pasture, should run from 80 to 100

A Few Western Farmers are Making Good Profits Out of Feeding Lambs for the Spring Market--- G. F. Herbert, Speaking From Experience, Outlines the Essentials to Success

days. In feeding for 100 days our gain has averaged about 30 pounds, consequently a lamb to weigh 90 pounds at the end of the feeding period, should weigh 60 pounds when taken in to the feed lots.

I do not think it good policy for a farmer to go in and out of the feeding business, even if he is not successful the first time, or in any particular year, consequently the equipment which we use, which I am going to refer to now, is more or less of a permanent nature.

Equipment

All feeders agree that a closed shed or building is not the best

poles or brush, you can of course, substitute these for the wire.

As already stated, we have made the walls of No. 2 boards, but a very good wall and wind break can be made by putting in two page wire fences, and filling in between them with straw. We have had sheds built this way, but



Upper and lower scenes—Some of the 5,000 lambs Mr. Herbert is feeding on contract this year near Medicine Hat.

Centre illustration—A second cutting of hay on the Vauxhall unit of the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., the farm which Mr. Herbert manages.

found that lambs will eat the straw out, and I think the boards cost no more than the extra posts and wire necessary to build the straw wall. Ordinary fence posts can be used for the posts and stringers, although in the newer and bigger sheds we use a longer round post so that we can back the manure spreader in under them to load, and we can also use them for cattle if we wish to.

Some feeders feed on the ground, and of course, many types of feed racks for both hay and grain are used. We use a combination hay and grain rack, about 16 feet long, with the feed trough part of it about 10 inches off the ground. These racks can be moved to any part of the feed lots or farm, can be kept up out of the manure, etc., and will each accommodate about thirty head of lambs. Water troughs and salt

troughs, when used, make up the rest of the equipment.

The Art of Feeding

In the feeding of lambs, and it applies, of course, to all livestock, a great deal depends on those who are doing the feeding. All of us are pretty well agreed that feeding as well as farming, should be done as nearly as possible on a scientific basis. Balanced rations are essential in fattening, and the practice and "eye of the feeder" are very important.

Perhaps the most care is required in getting lambs up to full feed without getting them off feed, and this is slow and painstaking, requiring from one to two months' time. Sheep should never be overfed, and do best when given just the amount of feed daily that they can consume and will clean up. We usually start off with a straight hay ration, and in starting in with grain a very small ration is given, generally about one-tenth of a pound per day, and as more grain is given, the quantity of hay is decreased. The quantities of hay fed, as compared to grain will of course, be governed by the costs of the two feeds, or quantities which the feeder has on hand.

Regularity and quiet are very essential around the feed lot. Dogs should not be kept around under any consideration and strangers should not be allowed to go in among the lambs when it can be avoided. We do not begin to feed too early in the morning, that is, before day break. Feed grain first, followed by hay and water. Before feeding grain we are always careful to sweep out the feed trough part of the rack.

While it is not always practicable to do it in feeding small bands, it is important that the lambs be graded in the feed lots when feeding large bands. It is also best not to have too many in a lot, from four to six hundred being about as many as can be handled with satisfaction. In feeding 5,000 head this year, we are using three big sheds, two of which are divided into three feed lots, and the other one into two. The partitions run through the feed lots and sheds, and serve as wind-breaks as well, making the quarters more comfortable.

Cost Per Pound Gain

A great many elements enter into the cost of putting a pound of weight on a lamb on feed, such as the quality of the lamb, the way he is fed, and the value of the feed used, the latter being the main factor. To arrive at a fair cost, let us assume that we are to feed a band of lambs for one hundred days and that the feeds used are to be alfalfa hay, oats and barley. The amount of hay and grain consumed daily during the fattening period should average roughly one pound of grain and two pounds of hay per head per day. Consequently the amounts consumed by each lamb for the one hundred days

Continued on Page 16

JAKE—

A Barnyard Symphony with a "Grande Finale"



If I Were Minister of Agriculture

Prize Winning Letters in The Guide Contest in which Farmers Give Ideas on Ministerial Policies for the Development of Agriculture

As a minister of agriculture, my guiding principle would be that self-help is the best help and that a government should rarely attempt to do for a people what individual enterprise would enable them to accomplish for themselves. Believing that the true interests of farmers are to be served by a fair field with no favors, I would do my utmost to persuade my colleagues to this end and would set the example by consistently refraining from all forms of bonuses, even those which aimed at ostensibly worthy objects.

First, because such bonuses undermine self reliance, tending to get citizens into a beholding attitude, looking to the government more and more to do things for them instead of developing their own initiative and capacity.

Second, because they cost good money to grant and to administer.

Third, because the ultimate prudence of their direction is often questionable.

Fourth, because every such subvention to agriculture becomes the basis for an argument by privileged interests to further entrench their privilege.

Along the back concessions may be heard an ominous growl at the multiplication of salaried officials with their long expense sheets. The list should be cut down to those who render an important service of undebatable value.

Eliminating bonuses, I would concentrate efforts mainly upon three objects which can be more economically accomplished by the state than by the individual.

The first of these is investigation through experiment and research, supplemented by a well-developed system of co-operative experiment so as to enlist the participation of farmers in solving their own scientific problems.

A second constant care would be to control diseases and pests, quarantining where necessary. I would never hesitate to recommend thorough-going regulations that might be found necessary to this end.

The third great concern would be to investigate markets and marketing conditions and by advice, inspection, grading or other expedient means to assist the advantageous disposal of agricultural products both at home and abroad. Co-operative organization would be encouraged to the utmost but I should be disinclined to palsy it by favoritism of any kind save that as its own efforts resulted in improvement of quality and market practices it might be countenanced with special care to advance the reputation of its brands in world markets.

I would consider, without prejudice, the whole question of national or collective marketing of wheat and other staple products, but have no present idea how that study would eventuate.

If a provincial minister, I would be liberal in grants to promote agricultural education, unless this were adequately cared for by the department of education.

I would look with disfavor upon schemes to grant more credit to farmers, believing that most of us have had too much credit already.

I would dismiss as futile and unsound all efforts (except, perhaps, in war time) to stimulate volume of agricultural production, allowing the good old law of supply and demand the freest possible course consistent with such social exigencies as specified above.

I would nail to the national mast-head two slogans "quality" and "efficiency" knowing that with these principles served and obstructive impediments removed, volume of production would take care of itself more wisely than human foresight could direct.

I should not work to be re-elected, but simply to serve, keeping in the

There were 107 letters received in this contest. A number of the prize-winning letters are published herewith, together with one which the judges considered the best sent in but which had to be ruled out of the prize list because of its extreme length.

Many of the writers went far beyond the sphere of a minister of agriculture in saying what they would do to develop agriculture, and a few seemed to be under the impression that the post carried with it dictatorial powers and unlimited financial resources. The object of the contest was to get practicable ideas from practical farmers, but many failed to realize just what had been done and what is being done for agriculture, while some others attempted to outline the ideal commonwealth.

The letters here published contain some eminently sound, sensible and progressive suggestions. The value of education and research, problems of production and distribution, the effects of transportation charges and the tariff, the burden of taxation, the delicate question of credit and the equally delicate question of the date of maturity of farmers' notes, tree planting and beautifying the farm home, are touched upon in these letters which, as a whole, provide an abundance of material for thought and discussion. They also illustrate what cannot be too strongly emphasized, that successful farming requires considerable intellectual effort and that the farmer who would make good has perforce to work with more than his hands, for his problems are many and some of them not easy of solution.

closest possible touch with farmers' organizations and welcoming their suggestions at all times.—"Don," Alta.

EXISTING agencies would be improved and additional measures adopted for promoting the farmers' best interests.

Capable agricultural agents would fully acquaint farmers needing instruction with the necessary information regarding lands and conditions in their vicinity. Necessary financial assistance properly safeguarded, would be rendered through government or rural credits. Experimental farm and research results would be available. The reading of agricultural papers and standard books would be advised.

Extension of the co-operative system would be urged; its social, educational, economic, commercial, financial and other advantages pointed out; also the wider benefits arising from district, provincial and national organization.

Agriculture would be made more profitable and attractive through local effort by providing lecturers and literature to aid the various farmers', women's and young people's associations and their friends in discussing and acting on such subjects as good roads, co-operative buying and selling, education, school fairs, cost of production, grading and judging stock and produce, class and care of stock and implements, home and community life and interests, improving farm appearance, farm accounting, reports, entertainment, games, etc. Some authentic knowledge of the difficulties, drawbacks and dangers encountered by our fellow-citizen workers in the forests, the fisheries, the factories, and the mines, should incline dissatisfied farmers to be more reconciled to their occupation.

The farmer should have a fair profit, but owing to high taxation, high cost of living and of production, this is the

exception rather than the rule. Practical farmers are unable to meet their obligations and contemplate quitting farming. Rather than lose experienced men, an extension of time for payment is advisable, even if legislation is necessary.

Existing marketing and distribution agencies fail in giving the farmer an equitable share of what his produce costs the consumer. An extension of the wheat board system to include other commodities may assist in solving this difficult problem.

Tariff re-adjustment, providing for lower duties on farm implements, shoes, clothing, etc., would reduce the outlay of the farmer as well as that of other citizens.

Agriculture could be made a subject of Dominion jurisdiction only, and overlapping of services, time, departmental and other outlays obviated, thus decreasing the expenditure.

Equipment should be provided for handling farm produce at ports on trade routes. For example, Pacific Coast ports require additional elevators and conveniences for handling grain from the prairies. In this connection freight rates also require consideration with the view of increasing the farmer's receipts.

The abolition of the Senate and the reduction of the membership of the House of Commons by one-half would reduce the national expenditure by \$1,000,000 annually. By the adoption of a national banking system, an annual revenue of several millions would be effected even if the services of the present bank staffs were retained and a less restricted system of loans provided for, through which farmers and others could borrow money at lower rates of interest than now prevail. In the provincial fields there is also ample scope for retrenchment which, if effect-

ed, would materially reduce the burden of taxation to the farmer.

The apportionment of our provincial and national debts would give to each Canadian family averaging five persons, a share of about \$2,000, with interest added annually. Municipal and other debts would increase the amount. The intense gravity of the situation is apparent. The stern necessity for the most rigid economy in every branch of the public service should be urgently advocated.

Were I minister of agriculture, I would advocate the foregoing proposition, and assist in having favorable legislation enacted if the farmers organizations requested it.—John R. Brown, Vernon, B.C.

IT is an accepted fact that agriculture is the basic industry of this young country of ours. Anything that tends to either foster or develop it is of vital importance to our growth as a nation. Therefore if I were minister of agriculture there are 13 things I would do in the interests of agriculture in order to give our country at least a fighting chance for growth and development.

1. I would urge upon my government the necessity of an extensive scheme of a selective class of immigrants as population is one of the first needs of our country at this time in order that the excessive tax per capita may be reduced and that we may be able to produce something additional for export.

2. I would inaugurate a propaganda of tree planting on a national scope, whereby the older parts of our country that have been stripped of the natural forests would be reforested and on the prairie section I would give all sorts of encouragement in the way of prizes and bonuses to individuals, municipalities and agricultural societies for the planting and caring for of trees for shelter belts and fuel.

3. I would have my government amend our tariff in a manner that would cut off entirely all import duties on agricultural implements, seed, feed and livestock.

4. I would advertise extensively (as that it would come to the notice of all farmers) latest information on newest varieties of seeds and approved methods of culture on our demonstration and experimental farms.

5. I would encourage our agricultural population to aim at pure-bred stock in horses, cattle, swine and poultry, and I would distribute all surplus stock from government farms to farmers on easy terms.

6. I would get my government to establish a system of loans to reliable agriculturists on short-term credits at reasonable interest in order to relieve farmers from excessive bank interest.

7. I would do all in my power to develop a co-operative system of marketing for all farm products.

8. I would have literature distributed to educate our people to aim as far as possible at buying everything for cash instead of running extensive and expensive lines of credit.

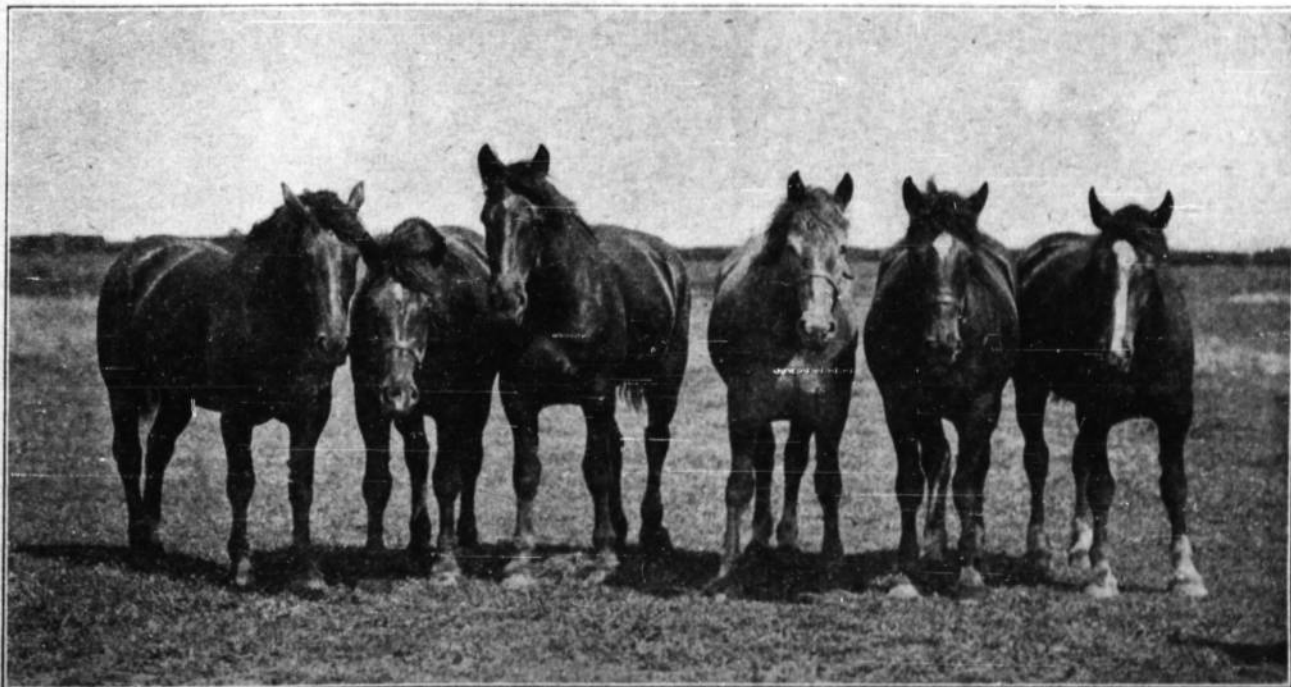
9. I would encourage among our rural population a system of co-operative buying of supplies in addition to the selling system.

10. I would have my government take immediate action for reduction of freight and express rates as this evil presses more heavily on the farmer than on any other class.

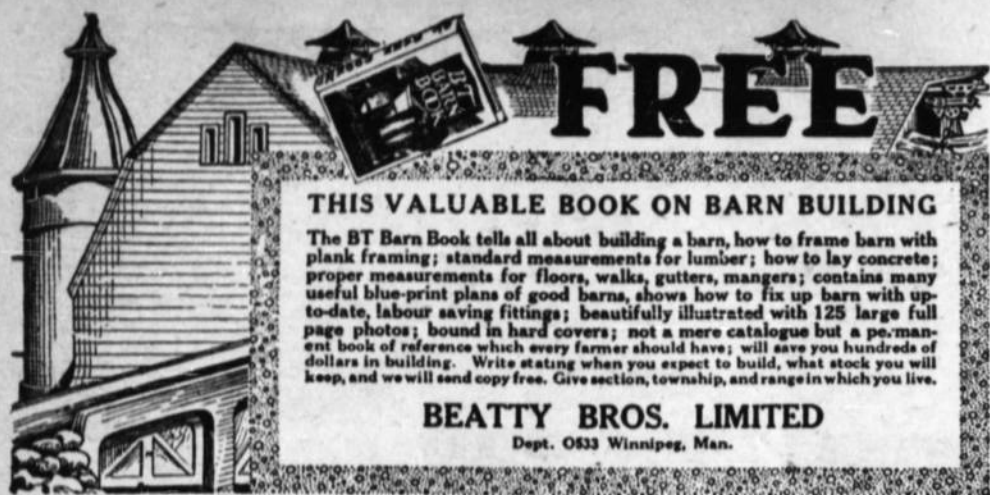
11. I would make it compulsory for every farm implement agency to carry at all times a full line of repairs as farmers are unduly handicapped in many instances for lack of these repairs being kept in stock by agents.

12. I would have a government board of arbi-

Continued on Page 18



A string of growthy young Percherons.



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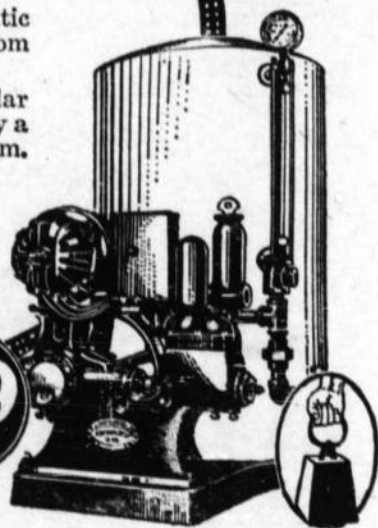
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Fifteen Years of Corn Growing

Gordon McLaren Summarizes His Experience with the King of Fodder
Crops from 1907 to 1922 at Pipestone, Man.

IN the February, 1915, issue of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada appeared an article on Corn Growing in Manitoba, by Dr. Bedford. Extracts therefrom are of interest today.

"The Experimental Farm, at Brandon, and the Manitoba Agricultural College have played a big part in giving corn a Manitoba status, and each year sees further experiments with this important fodder. In addition to these official activities, Messrs. Walter James and Sons, of Rosser, and Gordon McLaren, of Pipestone, have made crosses with varieties, comparison of yields, etc., with husking varieties. They are the only persons who have done this, so far as I know."

On husking varieties, Dr. Bedford states that "Native or Squaw corn, Gehu Yellow Flint, Free Press, and Quebec or Canada Yellow constitute almost the only husking corn grown in Manitoba, the total area devoted to this purpose being quite small." In the same issue Prof. Bracken states, "the practice of growing corn and 'hogging it off' is one that deserves extensive trial in Southern Saskatchewan. The relation of corn to the cropping system is a very pertinent question."

Varieties

In dealing with growing corn for grain in Manitoba, details may be dealt with later and results summarized first. Our experience teaches that of the varieties safe for grain production, Native or Squaw, the various strains of Improved Squaw corn, Dakota White Flint, Gehu and Quebec 28, first choice goes to Gehu as best suited to our conditions, although certain strains of Improved Squaw corn are just as good.

We aim to have corn planting finished by May 20. It is a safe rule to plant your corn when oat seeding is finished. We have often sown corn the first week in June and the crop has matured. We have found it is safe to plant much earlier than is usual, resulting in a better crop of both grain and fodder. Early sown corn escapes gopher damage. These pests do the most harm just as the corn is sprouting. Young gophers appear the last week in May; early corn is then two or three inches high and suffers less than later sown corn. In future, in an ordinary season, our planting time will be the first week in May. Check-row planting is best, but the farmer without a planter can grow corn successfully for either grain or fodder by planting with the ordinary grain drill.

Listing

We have tried listing several times. Its advantages are quicker germination under dry conditions and the young corn is protected from drifting soil. The disadvantages compared to check-rowing are difficulty of controlling weeds, and, further, every cultivation throws dirt around the growing plants and causes them to throw out a new circle of rootlets, thus delaying maturity, an important point when corn is grown for grain.

The man who cannot buy a lister might follow the plan we used successfully for growing corn on a drifting field.

For a Lister—Remove all the teeth from an ordinary cultivator and use two or three of the furrowing shovels off an ordinary scuffer or a duck-foot tooth set horizontally for opening furrows. Space them 3 feet or 3 feet 6 inches apart. Using plenty of horsepower you can open furrows 6 to 8 inches deep. Follow immediately with the corn planter, running the shoes in the furrows. Or use an old drill with all the shoes or discs but the planting ones removed. Use an ordinary drill by taking the press off the unused markers. We also planted sunflowers and sweet clover by this method.

The rate of planting we have decided upon after many years' experience is one bushel of corn to eight acres. Everyone knows how to cultivate corn and reference to this subject is unnecessary.

Relation to Frost

Many corn growers never get ripe corn because they cut the crop too early. Immature corn is difficult to

cure. As soon as the first slight frost comes they get scared and cut the crop. In 1920 our corn was blackened August 21, but made ripe corn. On September 7, 1922, there was enough frost to form ice; the corn leaves were wilted. We said, "Good-bye, corn," but our 42 acre field ripened. One great reason we grow the early flints is because they will come back after slight frosts and make ripe corn, while the later fodder varieties are usually killed as soon as frost hits them.

Corn may be husked or picked from the standing stalks. We have followed this method to a certain extent every season since 1908. A person will husk from 30 to 50 bushels per day of the early flints.

We have used the method of cutting with the mower described by Mr. Trego in The Guide of January 17. The most satisfactory way is to cut with the grain binder. Last year I cut 42 acres, 30 of which was Gehu, with less trouble than one would cut flax. Mr. Trego stated that the ears of his Gehu grew so close to the ground the binder would not handle it. Because we can cut Gehu with the binder is one reason we grow it. The stalks are small and under our conditions the ears grow high enough to get the binder table under them. You must have ripe corn for a binder to handle it properly. We practice level cultivation; hilling makes the corn difficult to cut with either binder or mower.

The 1921 report of the Williston, N.D., experimental station states: "The Dakota White Flint and Gehu are the consistent highest yielders of mature grain, . . . stalks averaging only 50 inches high, ears very close to the ground and an average yield of 4,178 pounds of fodder per acre. It was practically impossible to harvest the crop with the corn binder; it may be harvested, however, with a grain binder."

With us Gehu averages five feet in height. This season we husked part of our crop from the bundle, but plan to use a husker-shredder in future.

Why Corn is a Coming Crop

Corn gives a surer crop for grain or fodder in this section than wheat. So far no disease has attacked it.

Corn land invariably gives a higher yield of wheat than summerfallow and does not drift.

Corn can be grown, for grain or fodder, by using the ordinary farm machinery, grain drill, scuffer and binder.

Corn requires less soil moisture to make a pound of dry matter than any other grain crop grown; it is our most drought-resistant annual crop.

It requires no more time to keep a corn field clean than to keep a summerfallow black.

Corn will yield the same number of bushels per acre as oats under the same conditions. In years of terrible drought similar to 1921, corn kernels will be plump when oats are nothing but hulls.

What can you do with corn? Feed the bundles to cattle and horses, particularly milk cows; feed the stalks (stover) to cattle. Feed ear corn to horses, cows, young cattle, hogs and poultry. Use the cobs for fuel.

Your readers will see the possibilities that lie before the farmers who grow corn for a grain crop. I make this statement: A 40-acre field of Gehu corn making 30 bushels per acre and two tons of dry fodder will bring the grower a gross return of \$1,000 when fed to cattle or hogs.

A dry country needs a drought-resistant grain crop for fattening live stock other than oats or barley. Corn is that crop.

Amen to all that The Guide and Mr. Trego say about the bare fallow. It has served its purpose, particularly in Southern Manitoba. Use corn and sweet clover in place of it. Corn does not mean less wheat, rather more bushels off fewer acres.

To those who say 1922 was particularly favorable to corn, I answer July and August were too cool. Every season from 1908 to 1914 were more favorable for growing ripe corn than 1922. Our records prove that fact. These are the results of costly experience gained since 1907.

Ingenuity vs. Weeds

Lots of water has flowed under the bridge since the weed problem first assumed serious proportions in Manitoba, but in all that time no one has devised a more ingenious way of meeting it than Chas. Tobey, of Darlingford, Man. A year ago he was worrying a lot about a certain alfalfa field in which Frenchweed was growing too well for his liking. By a little contriving he has put that Frenchweed on the backs of his cattle, and is now planning to sell it for hard money later on. Here is the story as related by him in an interview given recently in The Guide office.

The Frenchweed in this alfalfa field kept him busy as a one-armed piper, and he was not making much headway against it either. So it occurred to him to make a trench silo and put in alfalfa and weeds together. It took one man and a team four days to scoop out a trench 72 feet long and 18 feet wide to a depth of five feet. With rough poles and siding he added five more feet to its depth, using the earth dug out of the hole for banking the sides. Came June and the Frenchweed was getting ripe before the alfalfa had attained any great growth. So he cut it at a time when the alfalfa would not constitute more than one-quarter of the whole bulk of the stuff put into the silo. It became apparent to him in the course of his silo filling that this field was not going to supply enough to completely use his new storage accommodation, so he ran the mower about his headlands and about some hay sloughs, garnering therefrom a quantity of foxtail and nettles, all of which went into the pit.

The whole mess was tramped with a team of horses, in spite of which it has since settled to half its original bulk. It was all filled at one time to prevent spoilage and about a foot of straw piled on top. Over the straw he put earth, but incidentally he states that in another year he will not use the earth, because it freezes and complicates the matter of getting the silage out of the hole.

Cattle Thrive On It

Does it make good feed? Mr. Tobey is enthusiastic about it. He has 20 head of cattle that have wintered on it, with no other feed except what they pick from wheat and barley straw stacks, and they are in good store condition. With the addition of a small amount of grain they would have been good killing cattle today. He has fed the mixture to dairy cattle. They like it, and it does not taint the milk. Presumably the volatile oil of the Frenchweed has passed off, or has been acted upon chemically in the process of fermentation. And mark this: this stuff was thrown into the silo without going through the cutting box. It would be reasonable to expect that settling would not be even in such a mass, leading to a certain amount of spoilage, but Mr. Tobey gives his assurance that every particle was in good condition.

"Would there be any danger of spreading Frenchweed through the

feeding of such silage made from partly ripened Frenchweed?" Mr. Tobey was asked. "Not the slightest," was his rejoinder. "The heat generated by fermentation was so great that it would have been extremely uncomfortable to have held your hand in the silage. Every weed seed in there capable of germination must have done so."

By cutting his alfalfa field so early, the second growth was immediate and strong so that when the field was later cut for seed, the seed crop was clean.

Keep 60 Cattle on Refuse

Mr. Tobey feels quite jubilant over the way the field refuse, such as foxtail and nettles, feed when ensiled. "From my experience this year," he said, "I am sure that I can winter 60 head of cattle on the field refuse of a half-section." "Watch the moisture," he added. "Foxtail is an early seeding grass and may be quite mature when other forage is in prime condition for ensiling. If foxtail preponderates in the mixture it may be advisable to add water to ensure proper fermentation."

The silage in his trench does not freeze, so efficient is his dirt and straw cover, and the spoilage is practically negligible. He cuts it, beginning at the top with a hay knife. If he dispenses with the dirt cover next year he will have to use considerably more straw, and will probably have more freezing. His silo is located right in the bush where he has an ideal feeding ground for cattle, and this amount of protection may have something to do with freedom from frost trouble.

When he commenced this experiment last summer, local opinion was divided into two camps, those that thought he was a lunatic and those who thought that he was undertaking the most valuable piece of experimentation carried on up to that time in the province. His own opinion after one year's trial is that it will pay him to make the trench silo permanent by building concrete walls, which he is proceeding to do in season.

Growing Onions

By F. W. Hack

Clean, mellow, firm land should be selected for the onion crop. Land that has been used the previous season for potatoes and has been well cultivated and kept clean is first class. As onions require a moderately firm seed bed, any land that has been well cultivated the previous season will be better without plowing, but should be cleaned of all trash, given a good shallow surface cultivation, then harrowed down smooth and level. This should be done in the fall. It is not advisable to use manure in the preparation of the soil for onions, but land that has been manured for the previous crop will be all right. Harrow the land in the spring just as soon as it is dry enough, but not before. Follow the harrows with the plank leveller, and then the ground should be ready for seeding. It is very important that seeding should be



A Blushed Calville tree in the apple orchard of Stevenson Bros., Morden, Man.

The Blushed Calville is a very hardy variety that is being successfully grown by many farmers in Southern Manitoba. It is a Russian variety, sometimes grown under the name of Arabka or Pointed Pipka. It is a good apple for eating out of hand and is at its best from mid-August to mid-September. The fruit is fairly large with a pale yellow skin streaked with a purplish red, making a very attractive looking fruit. Like most other Russian varieties, the skin is easily damaged, and for that reason the Blushed Calville is not the best kind of shipping apple. The tree is a strong grower and a heavy bearer, subject to the one criticism that it is shorter lived than most other varieties of standard apples.

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READ THE RULES OF THIS CONTEST

1. This contest will extend from January 1, 1923, to April 30, 1923. All entries sent after January 1 and on or before April 30, 1923, will be accepted.
2. This contest is for the best title to the picture shown above. For the best title received a prize of \$250.00 cash will be paid. For the second best title \$100.00 will be paid—for the third best \$50.00—for the fourth \$25.00—for the next five best \$10.00 each, and for the next five best \$5.00 each. In all there are 14 cash prizes with a total value of \$500.00.
3. Any person who pays his or her own subscription to The Guide during this period is entitled to submit one title for each year paid for.
4. Any person who sends in a friend's or neighbor's subscription may submit a title for each year paid for. Should this be a new subscription, then the new subscriber is also entitled to submit a title for each year paid for.
5. Subscriptions will only be received in this contest at the regular rates of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years.
6. Titles will only be accepted when accompanied by subscriptions.
7. Titles must be written on a separate sheet from the subscription order, and signed with the name and address of the sender.
8. The judges of the contest will be the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the President of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and a third party to be selected by these two.
9. No member of the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide, or their immediate families, will be allowed to judge or compete in this contest.
10. The Guide guarantees fair and impartial treatment to all candidates, and reserves the right to change the rules of the contest at any time for the protection of both contestants and the paper.
11. Should more than one contestant submit the same title, the first one received will be awarded the prize, but no contestant will be awarded more than one prize.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

done as early as possible. A hand wheel drill should be used for seeding; seed should be sown about one inch deep in rows one foot apart, using about half an ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill or six pounds for one acre.

Public Likes Yellow Sorts

Yellow varieties are the most popular; Select Yellow Globe Danvers or Southport Yellow Globe are the best varieties. Red Wethersfield or Southport Red Globe are good red varieties. As soon as the onions were up well enough to see the rows they should be gone over with the wheel hoe, cutting as close to the rows as possible; this is a delicate operation and requires very careful work. Cultivation with the wheel hoe should be kept up about once a week until the onions are a good size. Hand weeding should be commenced as soon as the weeds are large enough to pull and continued as often as may be necessary.

Young onions are easily discouraged and it is essential that their growth should not be checked; prompt attention to weeding and cultivation is the best encouragement you can give them. Should cut-worms attack the young plants the use of poisoned bait will prevent serious injury. Bran mixed with enough Paris Green to slightly color the mixture, then slightly moistened and scattered thinly over the onion patch will usually save the crop. Sometimes two or more applications are necessary.

Thinning

If the onions are at all thick they should be thinned to about two inches apart. Care should be taken in thinning not to disturb the remaining onions more than is necessary. If possible choose dull, calm weather for thinning, as sometimes when it is done in hot, dry, windy weather considerable harm is done to the crop.

Cultivation should be discontinued after the beginning of August. By the end of August the tops should be lying down and the onions nearly ripe. Then they should be pulled and laid out in rows to complete the ripening process. After lying out from one to two weeks they are ready for topping. Tops should be cut or twisted off leaving about an inch of top on the onion. Then they should be stored in a cool, dry place. A moderately severe frost will injure onions when they are lying out, so it is desirable to get them in before severe frost occurs.

Given good land and cultivation, onions will yield from 200 to 400 bushels per acre and are a profitable crop where a market can be found. The 1922 crop in the Winnipeg district was very heavy. Prices realized from 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound. Present market conditions are very unsatisfactory and intending growers should study their probable markets before growing on anything approaching a large scale.

Trego Method Attracts Attention

On Saturday, January 20, at the close of the U.F.A. convention, about 150 farmers met in Nolan Hall, Calgary, to hear from W. D. Trego his own story of growing corn and peas as a summer-fallow substitute. As a result of articles appearing in The Guide issues of October 25, 1922, and January 17, 1923, together with local publicity, Mr. Trego's work had attracted wide notice. Some other farmers had been working along the same line, and this meeting gave them an opportunity to swap experiences. Out of this meeting an association was formed, through the agency of which, it is hoped, it will be possible to make some considerable saving in the co-operative purchase of seed and feeder cattle. The new organization is to be known as the Alberta Corn Growers' Association. Its work will be directed by a board, of which W. D. Trego, Gleichen, is chairman, and the other members are A. W. Miller, Rockyford; P. J. Peterson, Claresholm; and B. L. Lummage, Vulcan.

F. W. Crawford, Aberdeen-Angus secretary, has turned out a little leaflet enumerating the winnings of that breed over all others at Canadian fat stock shows. It is reminiscent of the 16 to 1 argument put out by the American Aberdeen-Angus Association and bears out the feeder's and butcher's preference for the blacks.

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Feeding Show Cattle

Some Secrets of the Showman's Art as Told by Kenneth McGregor at the Western Canada Livestock Union Convention

MY experience in feeding cattle has been more along the line of fitting cattle into extra high condition for show purposes. There are two or three things that I have particularly noticed in feeding cattle for the shows.

One has been that the danger often comes up with a feeder that he will get over-anxious to get his cattle in shape and, as a result will really delay their conditioning by the fact that he over-feeds them and puts the cattle off their feed.

It is essential in feeding cattle for show that only as much grain as they will clean up in 15 to 20 minutes after they have been fed is sufficient to feed; in other words, never let any feed lay in front of the cattle from one meal to the other, for if they are allowed to nibble from time to time you will find they are hard to get into shape. Besides that the feed will sour in front of them and will sicken them. After an animal is safely on his feed it is quite alright to feed them about all they will quickly clean up. Along with this heavy feeding, proper exercise must be given in order to have them digest their food properly.

Must Get Succulence

With heavy grain ration some sort of succulent feed must be fed in order to have them digest the heavy grain. I remember before we had silage or turnips in large quantities we used to fatten a number of young bulls every year from the feeding of heavy grain and hay with no succulent feed. The bulls would appear to be drawn up in their middles very little depth or substance to them and the common thing was for them to swell up in their hocks and as a result they would have to go to the butcher. As soon as we had succulent feed such as turnips and silage as a main part of our ration, we have had no trouble from this cause.

Another important fact that I have noticed is that after you have your cattle up to a certain finish it is important that something be given them in order to keep their feed attractive to them. For this purpose we have found the use of molasses diluted in water and spread over the feed, a good thing. This gives the food a pleasant smell to them and an attractive taste and keeps them going good. I don't think there is a strictly food value in molasses, and that from a food value standpoint it pays to buy molasses, but I do think that after the cattle have been on the feed for some time it is a good thing to use molasses to attract them, if nothing else.

I think oil cake is a good thing to use in feeding cattle for shows. It keeps their digestive system in order and so balances their ration that they make better use of everything fed.

Boiled Barley

It has been a common custom with us to feed boiled barley, especially towards the last of our feeding period. We mix this in our dry grain, shovel it all up together and feed it warm at night. It puts a great finish on the cattle and they like it. Boiling the barley decreases, if anything, its food value, but it aids in its digestibility and puts a beautiful finish on the cattle being fitted.

I think that in feeding cattle for show purposes that even where boiled barley and molasses are not used it is well to dampen the feed, as they seem to handle it better.

Milk is essential in getting the young calves ready for the show. Without it, it is very hard to get enough meat on them to make them acceptable to the average judge. We, on our farms, very seldom use a nurse cow, except after the calves get around seven or eight months old, and at that time any calves we are going to carry on for the following year's shows we try at that time to switch them from their mother to a nurse cow and so keep them coming as fast as possible. Individuals that we are not going to show we never think of putting on nurse cows, as they are in good growing condition and from their mother's milk and the grain ration and that is all that is required.

However, modern shows require, that, in order to win, the cattle must be in such condition that they demonstrate that they are able to carry excessive fat evenly distributed throughout the body. Often a man never knows how an animal will fit up until he tries it. They may look reasonably good in ordinary condition but when you start to fatten them up they get uneven and show deficiencies that were not noticeable before.

An Injurious Practice

As far as the shows are concerned there are certain precautions in the interests of breeding cattle that, in my opinion, should be taken. In the classification of females, I think there should be a class for three-year-old heifers, separate, like the two-year-olds, and then a class for females over three years old showing with calves at foot, calves to be born during the 12 months in which they are shown. It is a shame for shows to encourage the excessive fitting of older breeding cows, as it is

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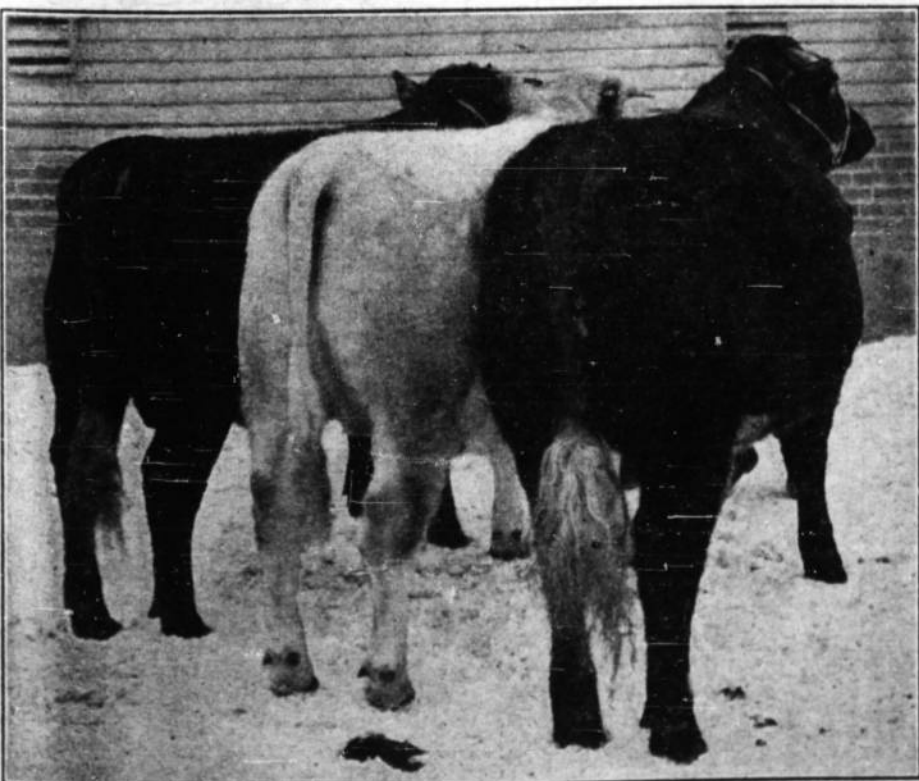
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These are the three steers in the University of Alberta exhibit which won the Prince of Wales' special prize for the three best steers at the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Nov., 1922. From right to left they are: Casalta Lovely Beau, bred by J. G. Clark & Sons, Clark Manor; Craigievar Mascot, bred by Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; U. A. Victor, bred by University of Alberta. They are good samples of the feeder's art discussed in the accompanying article by Kenneth McGregor, the well-known Aberdeen-Angus breeder.

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in the end ruinous to them. However, if it was required that every older cow shown would have to actually demonstrate their producing qualities then the shows would not be working any more. Besides this, if the cow was nursing her calf she would naturally not be in a good condition as at present where the calf is usually weaned.

These rules should never be passed in these days intending that they be enforced, without any exceptions. I might say that this rule has been put into force for all breeds at the Chicago International next year, and I believe it is absolutely in line with the requirements of the cattle breeders of America.

System in Wintering Cattle

R. B. Winter, Minnola, Man., raises a practical point in wintering cattle in the following contribution.

"A very usual method in the management of cattle, and one that has nothing to commend it is as follows: Feed them in the stable first thing in the morning; after breakfast turn them out and water them; let them stay out until evening when they are put in again and fed. The consequence of this practice is that they are not hungry when turned out, so they do not trouble to look for feed. They are cold and all they think about is to find a sheltered place where they will mope and shiver for hours and perhaps not go out to feed until late in the day.

"If anyone who has wintered cattle in this way will try the following method there is not much chance of his returning to the old way again: Don't feed them in the morning! Turn them out about nine o'clock, or about eight in mild weather, and start them off to the straw stack or other feeding ground. At about five o'clock water them, having first put the feed ready for them inside and leaving the stable door open. They will probably be at the well waiting for you. Each animal when it has finished drinking will hike to the stable, and all that remains to be done is to shut the door, provided that you have done the important job of dehorning in the proper season.

"The above applies to ordinary winter weather. In the most severe weather there is no advantage in leaving them out at all. They should be fed plenty of straw in the morning, watered at the usual time, the feed being put in while they are out, and the door being left open as usual. In very mild weather they may as well be left out all night, but should be given a good feed after their drink. This method is intended to apply only to cattle over one year old and to cattle not in milk.

"My experience has been that such cattle will winter well on one sheaf each at night after the real winter weather has set in, for they will get the rest of their living out of the straw pile. If sheaves are not available, a sheaf may be replaced with half a gallon of chop. The cost will figure at about \$2.50 or \$3.00 per head.

"One advantage of this method is that they will not fail when turned out on the old grass in early spring, as they will if they are 'stall fed' or are wintered on straw only and are very thin. But they will begin to gain flesh before there is any new grass and will be ready for beef about the third week in

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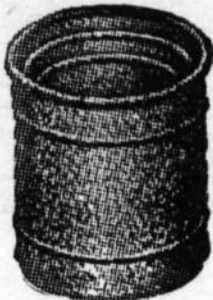
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June, provided they get good pasture. This is generally the best market of the year, as by then all the stall finished cattle are gone and very few grass-fed cattle are coming on the market except stockers."

Minerals in the Ration

This being the season of the year when farm animals are kept under the most artificial conditions as to quantity and quality of feed, and with a minimum of regular exercise in comparison with the more natural outdoor life, it is quite natural that we should find considerable seasonal interest in animal nutrition problems.

Continued use of bulky feeds of low feeding value, showing in addition a deficiency of the essential mineral constituents, brings in its train lowered digestive powers, malnutrition and a general lowering of the animal's normal power of resistance to disease. While lime compounds and phosphates, two of the most important classes of minerals in animal nutrition, are usually found in sufficient quantity, sodium chloride or common salt, is almost always badly lacking. The importance of this shortcoming lies in the fact that without the proper supply of salt these other mineral compounds are not assimilated.

Salt, in proper quantity, is the most important ingredient in the diet of farm animals. It is the source of hydrochloric acid, one of the digestive juices, therefore it is plain that a deficiency of salt means an insufficient supply of this indispensable acid which can only end in lowered digestive powers and a corresponding state of malnutrition.

It is fortunate that this mineral, which is so indispensable to animal welfare is so cheap and so easily procurable. The per cent. of salt in our common feeds is low and must, therefore, be added to. No doubt all feeders of livestock do give salt occasionally, but in the great majority of cases, only a fraction of the necessary quantity. Salt once a week, or having a block of salt to lick, is not enough, more especially during the winter months. It has been found that the average cow or horse, if getting grain, must have at least a tablespoonful of salt a day. But with those living on ordinary roughage with little or no grain, double the quantity would not be too much.

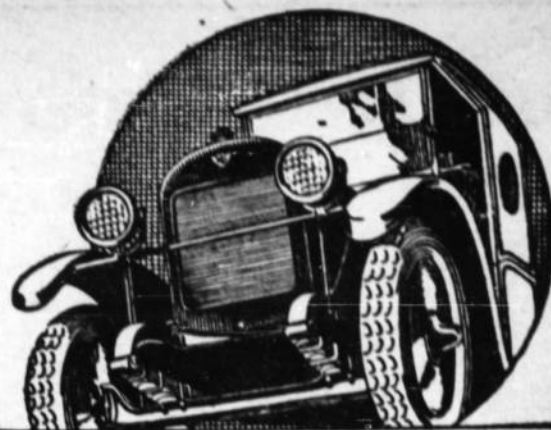
The cheaper grades of salt are the best, for they, being less refined, carry a higher percentage of the other minerals which the animal requires. Certain quantities of calciums and phosphates are necessary, but the ordinary feeds and well waters of this country usually carry a sufficient percentage.

Keep Down Ailments

Of the many ailments to which our farm animals are subject during the winter months, the great majority originate from digestive disturbances. And one would be safe in stating that all, or nearly all, could be avoided by the free use of salt in the daily ration. Keep an open barrel in the yard where the animals can help themselves and keep it loosened up so they can easily get what they want, there being but little chance of them getting too much unless they have gone without for a long period. Keep an inch or so in each oat box, the horse will know when his oats are getting too salty. The only effect noticeable will be the absence of colics and the only one to suffer will be the veterinarian.

If digestion and food assimilation be normal, the bodily nutrition will be good, which will mean not only a saving of feed but the proper functioning of the body organs and a high normal degree of resistance to disease and to internal and external parasites. Thus your animals will thrive better on less feed, will be more profitable in the dairy line, and lastly the offspring will be more numerous and of a more thrifty type.

It is idle to be using the usual aids to food rations, such as oilcake, flaxseed, boiled feed or condition powders if the salt content be deficient. You must supply this indispensable ingredient and in sufficient quantity to get satisfactory results. And in the winter months, give rather too much than too little.—Dr. H. N. Thompson.



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ECONOMY, says the merchant, "With the Speed Wagon I can deliver 25 pounds—or 2500—quicker and cheaper than by any other method."

VERSATILITY, asserts the manufacturer. "For ten-block deliveries or hundred-mile hauls I find the Speed Wagon equally adaptable."

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FLEETNESS, exclaims the bus operator. "For patrons demand a fast running time and strict schedules."

STANDARDIZATION, says the fleet-owner. "Interchangeability of Speed Wagon parts is truly remarkable."

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WINTER FAIRS

WILL BE HELD AT

SASKATOON, MAR. 13-15, 1923

REGINA, MAR. 20-23, 1923

A joint prize list for the two fairs contains large prize offerings for Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian Stallions, Heavy Draft Horses and Fat Cattle, including Boys' and Girls' Calf Classes.

\$14,000 IN PRIZES

The same animals may be shown at both fairs. Prize lists are now ready and may be had by writing either manager.

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Saskatoon

D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager,
Regina

Classified Ads. Make Money For Others - Why Not YOU ?

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Since Infancy

Hazel Bliss was deformed by Paralysis when a baby. The photograph at right shows how her foot looked when she arrived at the Sanitarium. The picture below and her mother's letter tell what five months' treatment did.

"When we arrived at the McLain Sanitarium Hazel had a badly deformed foot and walked on her toes. When we left five months later she had a nice straight foot and walked with her heel and bottom of foot flat on the floor. I will recommend your Sanitarium to any crippled persons."

"MRS. EDITH BLISS,
Cooperstown, N.Y."

Crippled Children

You may know some. Tell their parents of the McLain Sanitarium, which is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Diseases of the Joints, Wry Neck, etc., especially as these conditions are found in children and young adults.

Write for their book, "Deformities and Paralysis," and Book of References, mailed free.

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POULTRY BOOK Latest and best yet; 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures and color plates. Hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information. Big Successful Poultry Farm handling 55 varieties, including Indian Runners. Tells how to properly choose fowls, eggs, incubators, cheap feed and PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS. This practical book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents. Address: **Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 61, Clarinda, Iowa**

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

Fattening Range Lambs

Continued from Page 8

would be one hundred pounds of grain and two hundred pounds of hay. With the hay at \$15 per ton and grain at one cent per pound, our feed would cost \$2.50 on each lamb, to which we can add 30 cents for labor and 20 cents to cover miscellaneous, such as losses, interest on investment, etc., and we have a total cost of \$3.00 per head. The gain expected should vary from 25 to 35 pounds on each lamb, so we will assume it is 30 pounds, and we have a cost for the gain of 10 cents per pound.

From the foregoing you will see that if we pay 10 cents per pound for the feeder lambs and sell them finished at the same price, no profit is made. However, we usually expect a finished lamb to bring a higher price than is paid for the feeder, and the amount of profit or loss depends mainly on this spread. Perhaps it would be interesting to give you here, actual figures on our feeding operations in one year, and I want to say now that the year I have selected shows up better than the average, due chiefly to the quality and uniformity of the lambs, the feeder, and the spread in price.

In the fall of 1915 we purchased a band of 300 head of range lambs, from grade Merino ewes on which Shropshire and Suffolk rams had been used for two or three years. The price paid was 8 cents per pound and as they averaged 52 pounds they cost \$4.16 each. They were put on feed the 13th of November, and after being fed one hundred and seven days, were sold at \$12.60 per hundred, f.o.b., the farm. They weighed 98 pounds—a gain of 46 pounds—and consequently brought \$12.35 per head, or \$8.19 more than the purchase price. The feed consisted of alfalfa hay at \$15 per ton, oats at 40 cents and barley at 80 cents per bushel, and including labor, etc., the cost for feeding was \$3.93 per head, leaving a net profit of \$4.26 on each lamb.

Doesn't Pay to Chop Grain

I have often been asked as to whether we chop our oats and barley and alfalfa hay. It is not necessary to chop these grains for lambs; they do their own grinding, and experiments record that they do no better when such grains are chopped for them. We have sometimes considered chopping the hay but data from experiments recorded elsewhere show that when the hay is good, there is not enough waste to warrant it being chopped.

It is very interesting to compare the figures we have on the band of lambs just referred to, with those from some of the experiment stations in the United States:

Station	Feed	Aver. Ration		Aver. Daily Gain	Aver. Total Gain	Feed for 100 lbs. Gain	
		Grain lbs.	Hay lbs.			Grain lbs.	Hay lbs.
Montana	Barley and clover hay	0.80	2.1	0.26	24.3	316	819
South Dakota	Barley and prairie hay	1.80	1.0	0.36	37.9	509	263
Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd.	Barley, oats, and alfalfa hay	1.05	1.8	0.43	46.0	246	133
South Dakota	Corn and alfalfa hay	1.5	1.3	0.28	30.5	561	183
Wyoming	Corn and alfalfa hay	1.1	1.7	0.29	28.6	381	384
Nebraska	Corn and alfalfa hay	1.0	1.4	0.33	31.9	308	412

When to Sell

Now one word of warning as to keeping lambs after they are finished. We usually find the price is highest in the late winter and early spring, and one is sometimes tempted to keep lambs and continue feeding them, when they should go to market, with the hope that the price will be higher in the near future. I cannot give you any actual figures on it, but I do not believe it

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Farmer Burns, who taught Frank Gotch—trainer of SEVEN World's Champions, will teach you Scientific Wrestling—Physical Culture—Jiu-Jitsu and Self-Defense. Your name, age and address on a post-card or letter, brings you our fine illustrated athletic and wrestling Book absolutely FREE—no obligations of any kind. Grasp this wonderful opportunity. State age.

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Co-operative Selling has begun.

Daily farmers' shipments are arriving at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, to be handled under the new plan.

The cattle are sorted and forwarded when necessary, to consuming markets east and south, co-operatively, at cost and for the benefit of the producer.

On other markets the best possible connections have been established by the Co-operative Sales Department.

Cattle are going by as direct a route as possible to the consuming market, or to feeders in Ontario and Central and Eastern States.

And no dealers or speculators are in the way to keep farmers from getting the last possible dollar for their cattle.

Get the benefits of the new plan on your cattle. Don't sell another animal on the old system.

Ship mixed cars at any time. Hogs in the car will not interfere with sale of cattle under the new co-operative sales plan.

Consign cattle to Co-operative Sales Department, St. Boniface, Man.

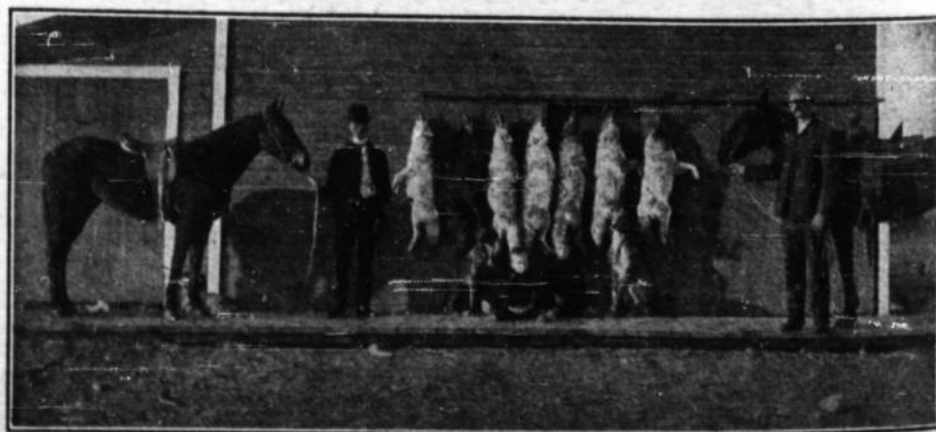
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

EDMONTON, ALTA.



Seven hours' work and the dogs that caught them. From P. C. Loree, Nanton.

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Alberta

Discuss Value of U.F.A.

"Is the U.F.A. a benefit to the farmers in this district?" Several speakers dealt with this question at a recent meeting of the Elnora Local, and the unanimous conclusion was that all farmers must benefit from the organization, indirectly, if not directly. The discussion aroused a great deal of enthusiasm.

At the same meeting a committee was appointed to confer with representatives of Cornwall Valley and Lakeview locals, with a view to devising a plan of co-operative purchasing and selling. It was decided at a later meeting to make a start with the purchase of seed oats. Municipal problems, also, were under discussion by this local, and a publicity agent was appointed for the local.

Westlock District Convention

Westlock District Association held a special general meeting at Freedom, on February 3. A gratifying report was received from Jas. Watt upon the co-operative shipment of cattle and hogs.

The association was reorganized under the new constitution adopted at the previous meeting. The following officers were elected: President, C. S. Stevens, Pibroch; vice-president, J. H. McTavish, Rossington; secretary, A. R. Brown, Westlock. The following standing committees were also elected: Livestock, dairy, poultry social and educational.

U.F.A. Notes

At the annual meeting of Frog Lake local, it was decided to ask each member to pay \$2.00 membership fees and finance the local by other means. Arrangements were begun for the holding of a concert and dance. At each regular meeting, too, all members must in future be prepared either to sing, recite, or make a short speech.

The West Edmonton Federal Constituency Association are arranging a membership drive for March 5 to March 10, with the object of enrolling at least 2,000 members before spring work begins.

At the last meeting of the Big Valley local, the members voted to strongly endorse the stand taken by the annual convention on the liquor question, and passed a resolution urging that if a vote be taken this year that it be confined strictly to the question of prohibition or the open bar, and that the question of government control should not enter into the vote at this time.

Pleasanton local have passed a resolution stating their belief that closer settlement of Western Canada is necessary, and that under present conditions we are losing many good settlers of several years' standing; and asking that the long-term contracts that are being offered to immigrants be made available to the present holders of the land when desired.

Mayview local was organized recently near Vulcan, by Donald Sinclair. There are 16 paid-up members, and the officers are: James Stein, president, and David Burr, secretary.

Shortly after the Corinth local became aware that the U.F.A. membership for 1922 would show a decrease as compared with 1921, they organized a membership drive to cover their district. Through the combined and energetic efforts of their members they increased their membership from 14 to 34, which number they expect to still further augment.

Bee Hive local do not ask their members to pay any membership fee for the local, but take up a 10-cent collection at every meeting, in order to cover the expenses of the local.

A Community Asset

Kippenvale U.F.A. has only a small membership, but it has become a real community asset. At every meeting a short entertainment is provided, consisting of music, recitations, etc., and refreshments are served. In addition, a series of debates has been arranged for the winter meetings. They arranged by resolution that they would admit to membership the wives of members in good standing.

Manitoba

Empire Resolution on Hudson Bay

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Empire U.F.M.:

"Whereas, 360 miles of the Hudson Bay Road is now completed and steel laid on the track;

"And, whereas, \$20,000,000 has already been spent on this road and only \$10,000,000 is required to complete the above undertaking;

"And, whereas, the opposition to this road by eastern interests is from a selfish point of view;

"And, whereas, all government land in the West has been earmarked to pay for this undertaking, being no liability on them;

"And, whereas, this road will give us four days shorter route to Liverpool on cattle alone;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Progressive members put all the pressure on the government possible to complete this road as soon as possible."

Thunder Hill-Harlington U.F.M. Debate

The final in the series of U.F.M. debates in the Swan River Valley will be held on the evening of the 22nd, when J. W. Stewart and C. W. Banks, on behalf of the Thunder Hill U.F.M. local, will debate Harlington U.F.M. on the subject of Resolved that the Maintenance of the Health of the People Should Be Borne by the State.

Brandon Plans for a Membership Drive

The Brandon district board met at Brandon on February 9, and completed arrangements for a series of meetings covering the constituency. The board purpose that every local association should be visited before the middle of March by some prominent member of either the district or central organizations, with the view of stimulating an active campaign for membership. An effort will also be made to organize new locals at three or four points not yet organized. It is the confident expectation of the district board that by an energetic canvass of the whole territory the membership for Brandon constituency will be very materially increased during the next few months and that before the end of the year every local community will be represented by a good live organization.

Saskatchewan

New and Reorganized Locals

A new local has been organized at Gunderson, Sask., under the name of Leyton G.G.A., with O. P. Mindrum as secretary, and with an initial membership of 12. This local was organized by S. Luchsinger and O. P. Mindrum, and bids fair to be very successful.

Pinkham G.G.A. is another local which has resumed activities, fees for 10 members for the year 1923 having been received by the Central office. E. Hoveland, of Pinkham, is secretary. He expects a larger membership a little later. J. P. Near is president and Fred Ross vice-president of the local.

After a period of inactivity the farmers of the Readlyn district have again recognized the necessity of organization. The result has been the re-vivifying of the Roselea local. W. T. Amies has been appointed secretary and fees for 10

members have been forwarded to the Central office.

A move which is expected to result in an increase in membership in the Secretan district has been made by the members of the Laura Secord G.G.A. The location of the meeting place has been inconvenient for the members who resided in the adjoining school district. It was therefore decided to split their forces, one portion of which will continue under the old name of Laura Secord, while the balance are organizing under a new name. John Richardson is secretary of the Laura Secord local.

On the Right Track

Grain Growers' locals in the Bangor district of Saskatchewan appear to have hit upon the right method for drawing out the farmers to local meetings. They have adopted the method of inter-local debates and find, as a result of their efforts, that "farmers will turn out to a meeting where they know they are going to have a good argument put forward" in greater numbers than they will to an ordinary business meeting.

A lively debate took place between the Bangor and Atwater locals on the necessity of establishing a wheat board for 1923. Atwater, for the negative, being declared the winners. The same locals are to debate the question of a political party versus the economic group. A debate has also been arranged between Bangor and Perley on Immigration, which will have taken place by the time this appears, and arrangements

are in hand for a further debate between Bangor and Edgerton locals at the end of the present month.

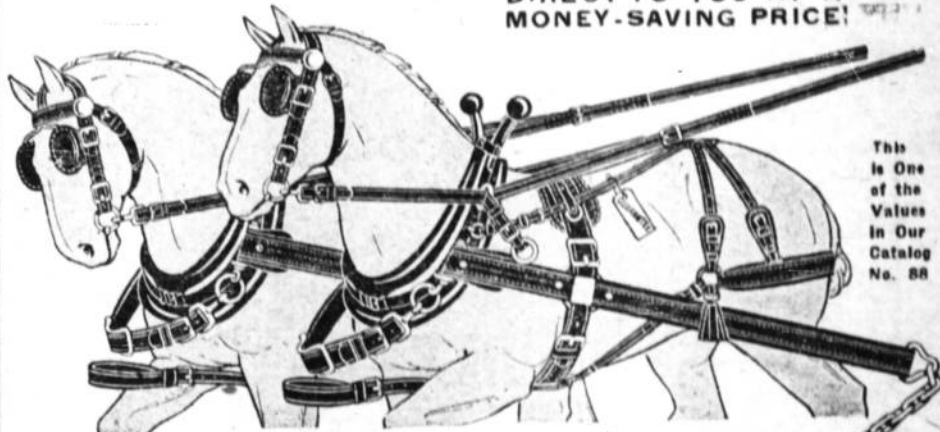
The Davyroyd local has just held its fourth annual soldiers' banquet in memory of those who gave their lives in Flanders' Fields, which was a very great success, there being a good program of songs, toasts and speeches. The local has also a fine program for its weekly meetings, including debates, convention reports, impromptu speeches, children's parties, men's and women's nights, etc., concluding on March 27 with a social and dance.

J. J. Ryan, secretary of the Fielding G.G.A., reports an increase in membership for 1923 over the last two years, and believes he will "be able to double this before the season is over." They had a record turn-out to a social evening on February 1.

The secretary of the Northam local, F. G. Gane, of Chaplin, reports that a large number of the old members of the local are returning to the fold. Back fees, which had accumulated owing to bad crops, have been cancelled, and the old members are coming back on a straight basis. The paid-up membership is already 33 for the present year, and the secretary expects to surpass the 40 mark. Community singing is going to be a feature of the meetings, and Mrs. T. M. Morgan is shortly to speak to the women members on the Women's Section convention.

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TRACES—2-inch back with 1 1/2-inch layer and 2-inch hame tugs, full length, 17-inch heel chain. Straight style if desired. **BRIDLES**—1 1/2-inch cheeks, concord blinds, double and stitched bridle fronts and brass rosettes. **LINES**—1 1/2-inch wide, full length, best leather. **BACK PADS**—5-inch harness length; best with heavy felt lining; 1 1/2-inch double and stitched billets. **MARTINGALES**—1 1/2-inch wide, double at loop with ring. **BREAST STRAPS**—1 1/2-inch wide, double at buckle end. **BELLY**

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If I Were Minister of Agriculture

Continued from Page 9

tration appointed to mediate between the hard pressed farmer and his unreasonable creditor.

13. As Liverpool is the destination of a large amount of our wheat, and as Port Nelson is about as close to there as Montreal is, and as the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway would practically save the mileage from Port Arthur to Montreal, I would do all in my power to have my government complete this railway just as fast as practicable, for, besides opening up a large section of new country in the north, all our prairie section west of Winnipeg and Brandon would benefit by a saving of the mileage referred to; this would mean a saving to the wheat grower of approximately 25 cents per bushel.—James Campbell, Man.

[In the opinion of the judges the following was the best letter received in the competition, but it is so much in excess of the prescribed limit of 600 words that it was ruled out of the prize list.]

We would discuss this subject with the foregone conclusion that no man could tell just what he would do until he got into the position and found the actual limitation of his powers. From my conception of what it would be possible to accomplish, I would take the following steps to make farming more profitable and satisfactory. My first energies would be directed toward making such improvements in the marketing of western farm products, that the

farmer and his wife would feel that they were getting all their produce was worth. Were the resulting price small or large is not the question, but to establish such a confidence in a marketing system as prevailed following the marketing of Canada's wheat by the wheat board; to remove the general impression that others who toil not are making millions by unjust grading, mixing privileges, excessive freight and toll rates, would be my first concern.

I would not entertain the idea of government financial grants for such purpose; my help would consist of expert advice and investigation, aid in organizing the farmers themselves in any feasible co-operative effort to help themselves. The same would apply to cattle marketing. This would consist of a scheme to eliminate the loss to the producer in not being on the best market be it eastern or southern; efforts to make the British market a profitable outlet for our cattle, and by framing a policy whereby more stocker and feeder cattle could be absorbed by this country for finishing.

Hundreds of farmers spend their winters in enforced idleness, burn good feed, and make no progress toward a better system of farming because they cannot finance the purchase of cattle till April when they are not available. I would make some effort to have some of the farmers' payments due in May instead of November. Start with the rural credits, farm loans, taxes, machine companies. A much needed revolution would come in farming systems. They

would plan to fatten cattle for May markets, feed baby beef, mature October pigs, milk more winter cows, and hold wheat off a glutted fall market. Every trend of agriculture says the change must come. If I were minister I would quit handing out advice, I would aim to make the change possible and attractive.

I would certainly be heard on the subject of excessive freight and express rates and unfair grading on live and dressed poultry and eggs. These are the standby of the hardest worked class in Canada today—farm women, and without question they do not get a square deal. Few complaints are heard today from farmers regarding cream prices and grading, it is by far the most satisfactory branch of farming today, and is flourishing proportionately.

In poultry promotion I would aim for better co-ordination of the efforts of federal and provincial departments, better results at less expense might be attained in the worthy efforts now put forward.

A scheme whereby every farm boy or girl could get even a small start in pure-bred poultry would commend itself to me. I would investigate the better bull campaign of Ontario, and I would bear in mind the fact that the trend of agriculture in this country is to follow dairying and mixed farming, to offset uncertain crop seasons.

To encourage the breeding of a uniform class of dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle wherever mixed farming is followed, would do wonders in raising the

standard of our dairy cows, our cattle for export trade, and the beef cattle sold in home markets.

In departments for promoting agricultural fairs, seed grain and poultry fairs and plowing matches, I would spare no effort to extend their influence to a wider circle of farmers and farm children, and I would give agricultural publications their due credit as being the most powerful medium today in diffusing knowledge of the best farm practices. I would extend the practical use of experimental stations, so that the poorest farmer could get a start in approved kinds of grains by their help. No more commendable system is in vogue today than the distribution of small samples of pure seed grain.

In furthering short-term credit policies for the benefit of farmers I would keep in mind the fact that the sound business farmer can get all the credit he needs from existing banks today at reasonable interest. Our greatest need is the adoption of safe and sane farming methods to make our standing at the bank better.

In passing on long-term loans, I would consider that no man in Canada today is more appreciative or more in need of low interest and payment under the amortization plan than the farmer.

As minister of agriculture I would do my utmost to popularize Canada as a farming country among intending immigrants in British and Scandinavian countries, but I would be equally insistent that no farmer came to this country under a misapprehension as to his prospects. Success depends on an application of a sound knowledge of our most approved farm methods, coupled with industry. On this basis I would aim to bring in to our productive but half worked farms settlers in tens of thousands. The idea of over population or over production in this country is a bogey of the worst kind. It is 50 years old in Canada and looks more foolish every day. If I supported a scheme to aid immigrants I would have in mind the many districts peopled by bachelors alone, the many farms where domestic help is needed and not obtainable, and the thousands of women in Britain who would ably revolutionize our farm community life to their own and our advantage.

No greater menace faces the farmer of the West today than "weeds." Very much of the avoidable in the present state of affairs is due to ignorance of the best methods of control. It is safe to say that one half of the statistics and advice sent to or available for farmers is worthless or never read by them. I would see that every farmer knew weeds and how to control them, and knew the results of neglect then I would spare no pains to enforce the Weed Act. It is one case in which farmers must be made to help themselves. At the present rate of weed encroachment the day is not far distant when we will either have to quit growing grain or clean up.

Seeing that the grain crop of Western Canada is fast becoming a factor in the world's markets, and that practically every financial or manufacturing concern in Canada is to some extent guided in their transactions by crop reports and statistics, I as minister of agriculture would see that such reports were available and that they were true. No more rank injustice is today imposed on farmers than the uniform glowing and false reports of crop and financial condition on western farms, neither could one imagine a more lax method than that adopted in gathering these statistics. We have every large corporation in the East sending out a man to take a guess at it, many newspapers making an estimate, a weed inspector comes round and takes half a report from most of the people, the school children take a card home for their parents to fill out, not 5 per cent. are filled and yet they are used as a basis of Dominion crop statistics—over the signature of the minister of agriculture—the threshers are asked for an estimate, the councillor of each ward is paid 50 cents a year to act as a statistician, the result is that no true agricultural statistics are available in Canada today. As minister I would at once inaugurate the system adopted in Britain, which is cheap, practical and authoritative without question.

I would endeavor to impress on the

Everywhere!

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BRIER

MEN on settled farmsteads, in northern forests, in prairie shacks, along old trails or the new, regale the masculine desire for good tobacco, with—

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The Tobacco with a heart

minds of farmers that integrity, thrift, economy, and sound farming methods are more productive of a prosperous and satisfied agriculture than dependence on government aid.—Thos. W. Wood, Cordova, Man.

THE present state of the agricultural industry throws a huge burden upon the cabinet custodian of the industry whether federal or provincial.

We have produced an average crop, only to find that the balance between the cost of production and the price obtainable for our products, is on the wrong side of the ledger. The same may be said of the livestock industry, the cost of preparing stock for the market is out of all proportion to the monetary return for the finished article.

Our diagnosis then, convinces us that our ills are for the greater part economic, and it is the economic problems of the agricultural industry that command the immediate and sympathetic attention of the departmental minister. If I were minister of agriculture, I would consider it my first duty to bring about the re-establishment of a satisfactory national wheat marketing system, out of which I would take steps to evolve a voluntary co-operative wheat marketing system, full control of which would eventually be vested in the farmers themselves.

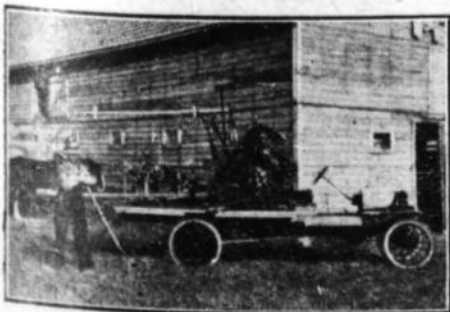
Regarding other phases of our industry, I would endeavor to apply those principles that have been the means of resuscitating agriculture in the older countries of the world. Direct state aid is merely a palliative and can never be relied upon as a permanent solution of our problems. Self-help through co-operative effort is the only solution. I might consider a certain measure of state aid by way of loans as a means of providing initial finances for some of the co-operative schemes, as for instance the loan of the Saskatchewan government to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

An appropriation would have to be made for the preliminary work, which would consist of an intensive educational campaign, for the success of co-operative endeavor depends entirely upon a thorough understanding of its principles and their application, by the agriculturists themselves.

Our provincial departments of agriculture are accomplishing a great deal along these lines, but their efforts should be augmented by the Dominion department, in fact the main driving force should be federal. It should be made possible for a staff of co-operative experts to travel the country preaching the gospel of co-operation. Scholarships should be granted in our universities for the purpose of fitting leaders for co-operative work, while the teaching of its principles should be part of our public school curriculum. Spontaneously with increased knowledge of co-operation and its achievements, we would find the people of their own accord forming the associations necessary for the application of its principles. I would be loud in my condemnation of the protective tariff, and would do all in my power to get it erased from our statute books, for it puts the agriculturist in the position of being bound by law to guarantee the profits of the manufacturer before he can look for any profit himself.

I would consider it my duty to investigate the operations of those business organizations—such as the Lake Shipping Companies—that enjoy special privileges or protection at the hands of the government to see that they were not using their advantage to the detriment of those who are compelled to avail themselves of their services.

The very pressing problem of agricultural credit would be solved through the



The Adaptable Auto



A Three-Plow Tractor With Ball and Roller Bearings at 29 Points

In developing the McCormick-Deering 15-30, the Harvester Company has produced a tractor which gives maximum service and economy in operation. The features in design of this tractor are the result of field experience gained through 18 years of contact with tractor farming conditions. Ball and roller bearings have been used at the points of high speed or extreme strain, and all other parts have received the same consideration. The resultant smooth-running, modern tractor

meets the many power requirements of the present-day farm.

Practical design, ease of operation and handling, make the McCormick-Deering tractor an ideal three-plow power unit. It also develops a surplus of power to handle a great variety of belt jobs (threshing, silo filling, husking and shredding, feed grinding, etc.) and its smooth, flexible operation and increased speed make it a leader for all kinds of draw-bar work.

You will want to know more about this latest McCormick-Deering tractor. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer for complete details or write for our new catalog.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

of Canada, Ltd.

HAMILTON

CANADA

16 Branch Houses and 3000 Dealers in the Dominion

application of co-operative principles resulting in the formation of local rural credit societies.

I feel convinced that through the application of the aforementioned principles our basic industry can be firmly established and that we could look forward with confidence to an era of sustained prosperity.—Fred Edwards, Richlea, Sask.

Sun Life Annual Report

The annual financial statement issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada this week affords a demonstration of activity and strength which will be gratifying alike to its policyholders, and to the larger public who take pride in the predominant position occupied by Canadian financial institutions.

In all departments substantial advances are recorded as compared with the previous year. New business written reached \$107,225,248 and the total assurances now in force reach the impressive figure of \$631,404,869.

Payments to policyholders or their beneficiaries during the year reached a total of \$15,615,505. The sum of \$2,673,

816 was paid, or allotted, in respect of dividends. The company has now paid to its policyholders or their representatives since organization a total of \$129,770,509. The statement indicates that the Sun Life of Canada has enjoyed the most profitable and satisfactory year in a history remarkable for its progress.

The Sovereign Life Report

A marked increase in the business in force is shown in the annual report of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada for 1922, the total standing at \$16,485,259 an increase of more than a million and a quarter over last year. Profits to policyholders have been increased and the general finances of the company reflect a satisfactory progress in spite of the generally poor business conditions prevailing throughout the year.

During 1922 farmers in Saskatchewan realized about \$1,353,000 from the sale of poultry and about \$4,010,194 from the sale of eggs. It is estimated that Saskatchewan has 9,250,000 head of poultry, allowing approximately 84

birds per farm. Recently nine car loads of eggs were shipped from the province to England by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries and experts pronounced the eggs to be excellent upon arrival in that country.

The West Invaded by Turkey

In the Near-East the Turkish situation seems to be getting no better fast. Mr. Pasha puts up a bluff one day and the next day backs down when he finds his bluff called. There is no bluff about the invasion of Western Canada by turkeys. We have stacks of letters here from advertisers telling us that in reply to their Classified Ad. in The Guide they have received more orders than they could fill. The farm folk of the West are waking up to the fact that turkey raising on the farm is a paying proposition and that partly accounts for the results reported by Mrs. R. A. Bishop, of Carlsland, Alta., from her ad. Of course the fact that her ad. was in The Guide Classified Section had a lot to do with the good results. Here's what she said:

I have had splendid success from my ad. and could have sold twice as many turkeys.

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES



Package of 10 - 20¢
 " " 20 - 35¢
 Enamel Tin " 50 - 90¢
 " " 100 - \$1.75

"Superb Quality"



The Dude Wrangler

Continued from Page 7

"Wallie," as he was called by everybody, as the one eligible man under sixty, was, in his way, as much of an asset to the hotel as the notoriously wealthy Mr. Penrose. Of an amiable and obliging disposition, he could always be relied upon to escort married women with mutinous husbands, and ladies who had none, mutinous or otherwise. He was 24, and, in appearance, a credit to any woman he was seen with, to say nothing of the two hundred thousand it was known he would inherit from Aunt Mary, who now supported him.

The morning on the veranda promised to be a lively one, since, in addition to the departure of old Mr. Penrose, who had sounded as if he was wrecking the furniture while packing his boxes, the return from the war of Will Smith, the gardener's son, was anticipated, and the guests as an act of patriotism meant to give him a rousing welcome. There was bunting over the doorway and around the pillars, with red, white and blue ice cream for luncheon, and flags on the menu, not to mention a purse of \$17.23 collected among the guests that was to be presented in appreciation of the valor which, it was understood from letters to his father, Will had shown on the field of battle.

The guests were in their usual places when Wallie came from breakfast and

stood for a moment in the spacious double doorway. A cheerful chorus welcomed him as soon as he was discovered, and Mrs. C. D. Budlong put out her plump hand and held his. He did not speak instantly, for his eye was roving over the veranda as if in search of somebody, and when it rested upon Miss Spenceley sitting alone at the far end he seemed satisfied and enquired solicitously of Mrs. Budlong: "Did you sleep well? You are looking splendid!"

There were some points of resemblance between Mrs. Budlong and the oleander in the green tub beside which she was sitting. Her round, fat face had the pink of the blossoms and she was nearly as motionless as if she had been potted. She often sat for hours with nothing save her black, shoe-like eyes that saw everything, to show that she was not in a state of suspended animation. Her husband called her "Honey-dumplin'," and they were a most affectionate and congenial couple, although she was as silent as he was valuable.

"My rest was broken," Mrs. Budlong turned her eyes significantly toward the far end of the veranda.

"Did you hear that terrible racket?" demanded Mr. Budlong of Wallie.

"Not so loud, 'C.D.," admonished Mrs. Budlong. Mrs. Budlong ran the letters together so that strangers often had the impression she was calling her husband "Seedy," though the name was as unsuitable as well could be, since Mr. Budlong in his neat blue serge

suit, blue polka-dot scarf, silk stockings and polished tan Oxfords was well groomed and dapper always.

"She's driven away our oldest guest," Mr. Budlong lowered his indignant voice a little.

"He was a nuisance with his snoring," Wallie defended.

"She could have changed her room," said Mrs. Budlong, taking her hand away from him. "She need not have been so obstinate."

"He was very rude to her," Wallie maintained stoutly. "Sleeping next door, I heard it all—and this morning in the office."

"Anyway, I think Mr. Cone made a mistake in not insisting upon her changing her room, and so I shall tell him." Mr. Budlong, who had made "his" in white lead and paint and kept a chauffeur and a limousine, felt that his disapproval would mean something to the proprietor.

"Wallie!" It was his aunt's voice calling and he went instantly to a tall, austere lady in a linen collar who was knitting wash-rags with the feverish haste of a piece-worker in a factory. He stood before her obediently.

"Don't go in today."

"Why, Auntie?" In his voice there was a world of disappointment.

"It's too rough—there must have been a storm at sea."

"But, Auntie," he protested, "I missed yesterday, taking Mrs. Appel to the auction. It isn't very rough—"

"Look at the white-caps," she inter-

rupted, curtly. "I don't want you to go, Wallie."

"Oh, very well." He turned away, abruptly, wondering if she realized how keenly he was disappointed—a disappointment that was not made less by the fact that her fears were groundless since not only was it not "rough" but he was an excellent swimmer.

"The girl from Wyoming," as he called Miss Spenceley to himself, had overheard and was looking at him with an expression in her eyes which made him redden. It was mocking; she was laughing at him for being told not to go in bathing, as if he were a child of seven.

He sauntered past her, humming, to let her know that he did not care what she thought about him. When he turned around she had vanished and a few minutes after he saw her with her suit over her arm on the way to the bath-house on the exclusive beach in front of The Colonial.

CHAPTER III

"Pinkey"

The train upon which Will Smith was expected was not due until 12.30, so since he could not go swimming and still felt rebellious at being forbidden Wallie went upstairs to put the finishing touches on a lemonade tray of japanned tin which he had painted and intended presenting to Mr. Cone.

The design was his own, and very excellent it seemed to Wallie as he stopped at intervals and held it from him. On a moss-green background of rolling clouds a most artistic cluster of old-fashioned cabbage roses was tossed carelessly, with a brown slug on a leaf as a touch of realism.

The gods have a way of apportioning their gifts unevenly, for not only did Wallie paint but he wrote poetry—free verse mostly; free chiefly in the sense that his contributions to the smaller magazines were, perforce, gratuitous. Also he sang—if not divinely, at least so acceptably that his services were constantly asked for charity concerts.

In addition to these he had manifold accomplishments, playing good games of tennis, golf, and shuffleboard, and he had learned to ride at the riding academy.

Now, as he worked, he speculated as to whether he had imagined it or "the girl from Wyoming" really had laughed at him. He could not dismiss her from his mind and the incident rankled. He told himself that she had not been there long enough to appreciate him; she knew nothing of his talents or of his popularity. She would learn that to be singled out by him for special attention meant something, and he did not consider himself a conceited man either.

Yet Wallie continued to tingle each time that he thought of the laughter in her eyes—actual derision he feared it was. Then he had an idea, a very clever one it seemed to him. By this time she would have returned from bathing and he would go down and exhibit the cabbage roses. They would be praised and she would hear it. It was nearly time for Will Smith to arrive, and he had to stop painting, anyhow.

Bearing the lemonade tray carefully in order not to smudge it, Wallie stepped out of the elevator and stood in the wide doorway, agreeably aware that he was a pleasing figure in his artist's smock and the flowing scarf which he always put on when he painted.

No one noticed him, however, for everyone was discussing the return of the "Smith boy," and the five dollars which Mr. Appel, the railway magnate, had unexpectedly contributed to the purse that he was going to present to him on behalf of the guests.

Miss Spenceley was on the veranda as he had surmised she would be, and Wallie debated as to whether he should wait until discovered and urged to show his roses, or frankly offer his work for criticism.

While he hesitated, the clatter of hoofs and what appeared to be a serious runaway on the side avenue brought everyone up standing. The swaying vehicle was a laundry wagon, and when it turned in at the entrance to the grounds of The Colonial, the astonished guests saw that not only had the horse a driver but a rider!

It was not a runaway. On the contrary, the person on the horse's back was using his heels and his hat at every

jump to get more speed out of the amazed animal.

The wagon stopped in front of the hotel with the driver grinning uncertainly, while a soldierly figure sprang over the wheel to wring the hand of Smith, the gardener. Another on the horse's back replaced his service cap at an extraordinary angle and waited nonchalantly for the greetings to be over.

Before he went to the army "Willie" Smith had been a bashful boy who blushed when the guests spoke to him, but he faced them now with the assurance of a vaudeville entertainer as he introduced his "buddy."

"Pinkey Fripp, of Wyoming—a hero, ladies and gentlemen! The grittiest little soldier in the A.E.E., with a medal to prove it!"

The subject of the eulogy stared back unabashed at the guests, who stared at him in admiration and curiosity. Undattered, unmoved, he sagged to one side of the bare-backed horse with the easy grace of one accustomed to the saddle. No one just like him ever had come under the observation of the august patrons of The Colonial.

Pinkey Fripp was about five feet four and square as a bulldog. "Hard-boiled" is a word which might have been coined specially to describe him. The cropped hair on his round head was sandy, his skin a sun-blistered red, and his lips had deep cracks in them. His nose did not add to his beauty any more than the knife-scar around his neck, which looked as if someone had barely failed in an attempt to cut off his head.

The feature that saved the young fellow's face from a look of unmitigated "toughness" was his pale grey eyes, whose steady, fearless looks seemed to contend with a whimsical gleam of humor.

Pinkey listened, with the disciplined patience of the army, to the recital of the exploit that had won the War Cross for him, but there was a peculiar glint in his light eyes. As Smith drew to a conclusion, Pinkey slowly lifted his leg over the horse's neck and sat sideways.

The applause was so vociferous, so spontaneous and hearty, that nothing approaching it ever had been heard at The Colonial. But it stopped as suddenly, for in the middle of it Pinkey gathered himself and sprang through the air like a flying-squirrel, to bowl the Smith boy over. "You said you wouldn't tell about that 'Craw de gare,' ner call me a hero, an' you've gone and done it!" he said, accusingly, as he sat astride of him. "I got feelin's just like grown-up folks, and I don't like to be laughed at. Sorry, Big Boy, but you got this comin'!" Thereupon, with a grin, Pinkey banged his host's head on the gravel.

The two were surrounded when this astonishing incident was over and it was found that not only was the Smith boy not injured but seemed to be used to it and bore no malice. The guests shook hands with the boys and congratulated them; they examined the War Cross that Pinkey produced reluctantly from the bottom of the flour-sack in which he carried his clothing, and finally Mr. Appel presented the purse in a speech to which nobody listened—and the Smith boy shocked everybody by his extravagance when he gave five of it to the driver of the laundry wagon.

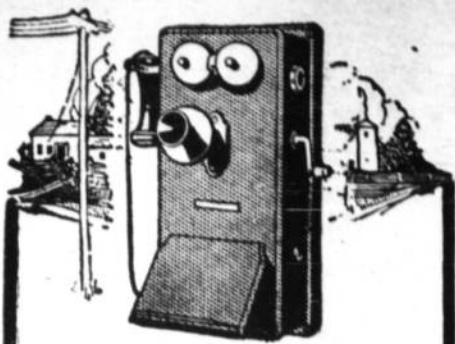
"I was shore pinin' to step in the middle of a horse," was Pinkey's explanation of their eccentric arrival. "It kinda rests me."

While all this was happening Wallie stood holding his lemonade tray. When he could get close, he welcomed the Smith boy and was introduced to Pinkey, and stood around long enough to learn that the latter and Helene Spenceley knew each other.

Nobody, however, was interested in seeing his roses. There was nothing to do but withdraw unobtrusively, though Wallie realized with chagrin that he could have gone upstairs on his hands and knees without attracting the least attention. For the first time he regretted deeply that his eyesight had kept him out of the army, for he, too, might have been winning war crosses in the trenches instead of rolling bandages and knitting socks and sweaters.

Wallie almost hated the lemonade tray as he slammed it on the table, for in his utter disgust with everything and everybody the design seemed to look more like cabbages than roses.

(To be continued)



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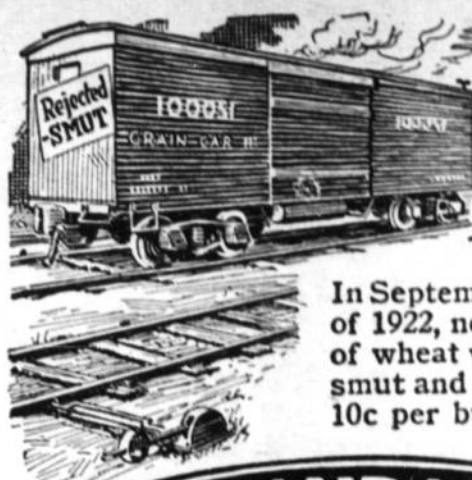
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SMUT**

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Your dealer has McQuay-Norris Piston Rings, Pistons and Pins in stock or can get them promptly from his supply house.

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FOR AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR TRUCKS, TRACTORS, STATIONARY GAS, OIL AND STEAM ENGINES, MOTOR BOATS, MOTOR CYCLES, AIRPLANES, COMPRESSORS, PUMPS, LOCOMOTIVES, STEAMSHIPS, REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

McQuay-Norris Wainwright Pistons and Pins

—gray iron pistons as light in weight as safety permits—specially designed for replacements—available in standard sizes and over-sizes—also in semi-finished form 75-thousandths oversize. Pins of exceptional accuracy. Made of special heat-treated steel.

LEAN-ROOF—its exclusive two-piece design means equal cylinder-wall pressure at all points. Its greater flexibility means better performance in worn cylinders. Best for all grooves except top, which should have Supercyl. Made of Electric Iron. Price per ring—

Supercyl—stops oil trouble. Keeps lubricating oil out of combustion chamber. Collects excess oil on each down stroke of piston and empties on each up stroke, which ordinary grooved rings cannot do. Made of Electric Iron. Price per ring—

JEFFY-GRIP—the quick-seating ring with the non-butting joint. "Seats in a jiffy." Can be fitted closer than the ordinary step-cut rings. Ends cannot butt when fitted tightly as quick-seating rings should be. Made of Electric Iron. Price per ring—

Snap Rings—of the highest grade. Raised above the average by McQuay-Norris manufacturing methods. Made of Electric Iron. Their use insures all the satisfaction possible for you to get from a plain snap ring. Price per ring—



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Net Income	\$ 649,153.71
Held in Trust for Policyholders (including provision for deferred profits)	2,137,169.93
Total Assets	2,474,692.73
Policies Issued and Revived.....	3,747,633.00
Insurance in Force	16,485,259.00
Market Value of Bonds in Excess of Book Value, \$38,967.00	
Special Reserve Funds	90,000.00
Unassigned Surplus	135,174.29
Surplus over Capital and all Liabilities.....	264,141.29

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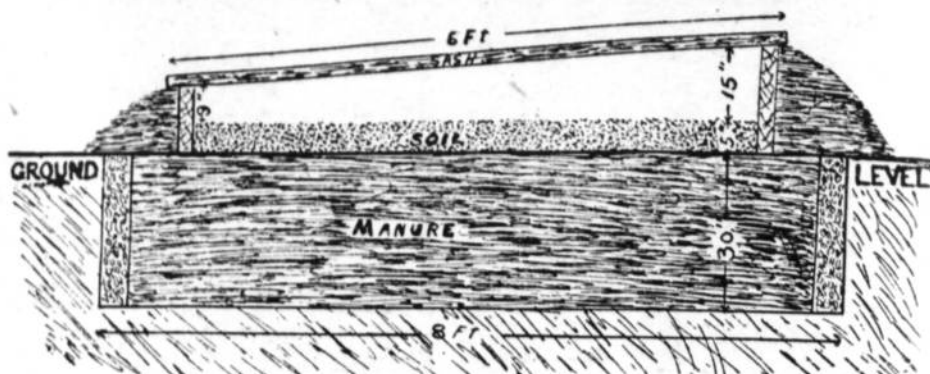
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FRANK MASSIN
BRANDON MANITOBA

Hot Beds and Cold Frames

Some Practical Pointers for the Farm Gardener



A good type of permanent, ground-level hot bed for northern locations. The concrete sides are not necessary except to add to its life.

IN making a hot bed, the first step is to choose a protected situation such as the south side of a building, where the cold winds from the north will be broken and all the sunshine possible will be obtained. The simplest frame is one made out of two-inch planks. It should be so constructed that it may be raised, as this may be necessary if the plants are too close to the glass. The frame should be at least six inches higher at the back than at the front, in order that the rain will run off readily and the plants get more sunshine.

To make it level with the surface the soil should be taken out to the depth of about 18 inches or more and about three feet wider than the frame so that there will be room for banking. The banking is a very important part of the construction of a hot bed as the conservation of heat in the bed depends very much upon it. It will be readily seen that much labor will be saved by doing the necessary excavation for the frame in the autumn when there is no frost in the ground.

Use Fresh Filling

Horse manure is the best to use in making the hot bed and it should be quite fresh, not cold and rotten, and not already heated. If the manure is very strawy it will not heat quickly and may be too hot later on. The bed is started from one end and the manure shaken in from a fork so that the long and short manure will be well mixed. When one layer is made it should be tramped well and then another layer started, and so on, tramping each layer well until the manure is the depth required. The depth will depend on when the bed is made. If made early, the manure should be from two to two and a half feet in depth, but if made during the latter part of March when the weather is not very cold, about a foot of manure will suffice. After the manure has been put in, the frame should be placed on and then about four to six inches more manure put in and banked well around the sides of the frame, both inside and out. Outside, the manure should be banked to the top of the frame and from 12 to 15 inches in width.

The bed is now ready for the sashes and the frames should be so constructed that they will fit snugly. In two or three days the sash should be removed, the manure given a tramp all over, making it level where necessary, and then the soil put on. To get the best results the soil should be prepared the previous autumn and left in a pile over winter. It should be rich and of such a character that it will not bake. A good garden soil mixed with one-quarter to one-third its bulk of well rotted manure makes a good soil for hot beds. Rotted sod also makes a very good soil. Some soils are very loose, and where such have to be used they should be made firm with a board before the seed

is sown, otherwise the seed will not germinate readily. The soil should be from five to six inches in depth over the manure, and it is better to have it a little deep than too shallow.

In five or six days the hot bed will be ready for the seed, but it is necessary to wait until the manure has cooled a little and the temperature has fallen to between 80 degrees and 90 degrees Fahr. During this time when it is hottest, some of the heat may be allowed to escape by raising the sashes a little every day. One should have a metal thermometer for thrusting into the soil to determine the temperature. Wooden thermometers warp with the heat.

Sowing the Seed and Care of the Plants

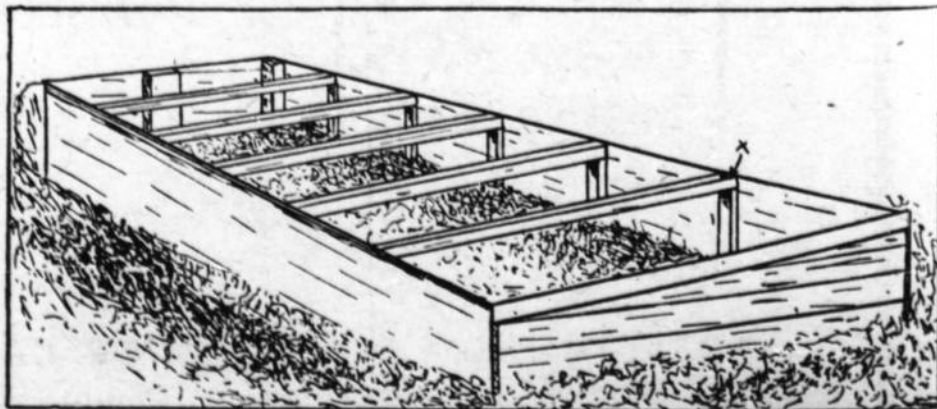
One should not be in a hurry to sow the seed, as if the temperature is too high the results will not be satisfactory. When the bed has reached the right temperature the soil should be spaded over a couple of times and the surface levelled and made fine with the rake. The seed is usually sown in rows about four inches apart and about the same depth as outside. When the young plants come up, the frame should be kept sufficiently aired by raising the back or higher part of the sash to prevent the plants from getting spindly or weakly. Great care, however, should be taken when ventilating when the wind is high in cold weather as cold wind blowing directly on the plants will injure them.

In cold weather one may be tempted not to ventilate at all, when there may be such heat in the bed that, without ventilation, the plants will damp off, hence even a very little air is desirable, but if the bed is rather cold the temperature should not be lowered by admitting cold air. The temperature in the bed should not get below 50 degrees Fahr. nor should it be above 85 degrees. Flats or boxes, 12 by 18 inches in size, containing three to four inches of soil are convenient for handling the plants. There should be thorough drainage in the flats or boxes which can be obtained by boring about five half-inch holes in the bottoms. Where these are used, it is not necessary to put much soil over the manure, the flats or boxes being set in the frame.

If plants get so large that they reach the glass, the frame should be raised, which can be done by putting a block of wood at each corner. As the foliage of plants grown in hot beds is very tender, if the plants are put outside before exposing them for a few days without glass in the hot bed to harden off, they are very likely to be injured by the sun and by the wind, and will be more likely to be affected by light frosts if there should be such. It is, therefore, important to harden off plants before setting them out, otherwise all the advantage of the hot bed may be lost.

Cold Frames

A cold frame is much like a hot bed in



A simple type of cold frame.

appearance, but is without manure. It is used either for seeds or for growing plants taken from the hot bed before they can be set out in the open; or it may also be used by those who start plants in the house and who cannot get or do not wish to use manure.

A well protected place is chosen in the autumn and rich, friable soil, six inches or more in depth, is put where the frame is to be placed. This soil and the ground about should be protected from frost by leaves or litter, which should not contain weed seeds. By thus mulching the soil in the autumn, when the time comes for planting in the spring there will be no frost in the ground about the frame. A frame should now be made with sides and ends of 12-inch boards, preferably two inches in thickness and placed on a slope so that the back part of the frame is six inches higher than the front.

As hot bed sashes are six by three feet in size, the frame should be made to accommodate one or more of them. The soil is now well spaded and the frame protected from frost by earthing up outside or banking with manure. If the glass sash is over the top a few days before it is time to sow or set out the plants, the soil will be warmed up sufficiently. Cotton is sometimes used for covering cold frames instead of glass, and quite satisfactory results are obtained, but where late severe frosts are liable to occur glass is safer. Plants should not be taken out of the house and planted in cold soil or they will be chilled and injured. The same attention in regard to watering and ventilation should be given to the cold frame as to the hot bed. By the use of a cold frame, plants will be well advanced when it is time to set them out and several weeks will be saved.

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The Countrywoman

Everywoman Fund

HERE is a plan on foot in Saskatchewan, set going by the Provincial Council of Women, to raise a fund of \$50,000 for the prevention of tuberculosis among women. An endeavor will be made to get contributions from every woman in the province and it will be known as the Everywoman Fund.

The Council of Women have in mind the care of a particular class of tubercular patient and that is the mothers in the homes. It is a well recognized fact today that tuberculosis is a disease which can be cured if taken in the early stages and given the proper treatment. It often requires months of rest and medical attention and very frequently special hospital treatment. It is also a well known fact that worry adds to the menace of the disease and to many families prolonged illness is a severe financial strain. Few families can stand that strain without depressing worry. A. B. Cook, of the Qu'Appelle sanatorium, in speaking to the convention of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, estimated that 90 per cent. of the cases came from homes, 90 per cent. of which were living on incomes of \$100 or less, a month. Despite the fact that hospital care at the sanatorium is provided at less than the rate charged per day by the average hotel many cannot afford to take advantage of the expert treatment provided.

Where the mother of the family is affected by disease the problem becomes an exceedingly serious one. It has been estimated that during the last two years, in the province of Saskatchewan alone, over 200 mothers, surrounded by their family, died of tuberculosis. When we add to this number the active yet not fatal cases we understand how difficult it is to prevent its spread in the intimate circle of the family, hence to the schools and to the public generally.

How to give sick mothers treatment and at the same time relieve them of the burden of worry of the care of their family during their illness is a problem with which the Council of Women hope to cope. Their objective is a worthy one and ought to receive the hearty support of those who are concerned in checking the further spread of tuberculosis.

Preparing for Next Christmas

It may seem dreadfully early to begin talking about plans for next Christmas. To most adults as well as to the small boy and girl "next Christmas" is a long, long ways off. But this week's mail brings the Countrywoman a letter from "An old woman in a shoe," who has some very good advice to offer. She says:

"Before Christmas in the grand rush to get our gifts finished and away in time for the Christmas mails we tell ourselves over and over that next year we are going to commence in time to get things off without such a flurry and rush, and that we will begin our plans for the following Christmas as soon as this Christmas is over. But do we? We mothers are a little glad when its over and are free once more to get back to the regular tasks awaiting us. We keep putting off those plans until—well, very soon it is the same old story.

"This year I actually made my start the first week in January. Think of it! I'd like to tell you how I have started. First I gathered up all the empty boxes that sweaters, stockings, candy and other gifts had come in. I was surprised to find such a number of unbroken clean ones. I put them all inside of a large one and then I collected all the bits of bright ribbon which had tied those boxes and put it carefully away in one of them. Some of those boxes can be covered with either plain or fancy paper. Before covering them I bind the corners with tough manilla paper. One deep grocery box, almost as large as a waste paper basket, I am going to cover with black sateen and applique bright bouquets on its four sides. It is heavy cardboard but it is light and would be easily upset so I

will fill a small square bag with sand to lie flat on the bottom. I will bind the lid with braid and fasten it loosely with cord so that it lie flat to the side when opened. This I am fitting as a sewing box. A busy mother needs at least one big work box. My box will not show hard knocks.

"Under the stairs I have hung a small sack into which I will drop, from time to time small empty boxes, spice boxes, etc., these with the tops cut out and covered with gay paper make the finest kind of candy baskets for the Christmas tree.

"In the city at the five, ten and fifteen cent stores I have seen counters of small mechanical toys. These I have passed by thinking that they were almost worthless. This winter in our little town I paid 40 cents for some of the same things. If I go to the city during this year I intend to pick out a few of these articles and store them away for next winter. The children appreciate them just as much as if they cost a dollar apiece. One likes to remember all the little folks at Christmas time and sometimes it is very difficult, unless one has unlimited funds, to make the Christmas money go around. These may be small plans but one is not likely to get anywhere unless they plan early."

The Necessity for Practice Houses

Several universities have purchased suitable houses in which the art of right living is taught. The North Dakota Agricultural College, however, is the first institution to build a "practice house" designed especially for instruction in home-keeping. This is an enterprise that is to be highly commended.

Every university or college offering courses in home economics should have a building in which students may put into practice the knowledge acquired in lecture rooms and in laboratories. Undoubtedly the most ideal way is to build a model house, but one that is already standing is a satisfactory substitute. In either case, students have something concrete with which to work. They discuss the way in which the house is planned; they find out the most desirable way of heating the building; they plan attractive color schemes for the various rooms; they select suitable furniture, equipment and utensils; and best of all they live for a stated time in the house, imparting the atmosphere which transforms it into a home.

In some of the practice houses already established, one or two babies are borrowed from an orphanage and are cared for entirely by the students as a part of their course in child training. Surely there is no more valuable phase of higher education than this.

The program carried out in practice houses is planned and supervised by the faculty of home economics. One or two instructors live there continuously

during the time that students are receiving this part of their training.

The cost of a practice house should not prevent an institution from making the investment. The outlay would include the price of the house unfurnished, or the cost of building it. In most cases the structure could be erected upon the campus, eliminating the necessity of buying or renting land. Furnishings and equipment could be loaned by firms for use during the term which would solve the problem for the training school and at the same time would be an excellent advertisement for the companies concerned. A practice house could act as a testing laboratory for all kinds of labor-saving devices and other household equipment. The very fact that they proved satisfactory in the practice house would not only strengthen the manufacturer and his dealers, but would act as a guide for the purchasing public. Something of this kind in Canada is sorely needed for, when buying labor-saving articles women have little to help them select reliable brands.

A university or college should not look upon a practice house as an expense, but as an acquisition which produces better equipped home economics specialists and saves the money of the people by supplying reliable information about equipment on the market.

Prevention of Goitre

"Goitre, or thick neck, is a very common ailment in Canada, especially in women and young girls.

"The condition is caused by the imperfect working of the thyroid gland, situated at the front of the root of the neck. There are several causes for this gland failing to do its work properly, but the most usual cause is a lack of iodine in the food and water supply of the sufferer.

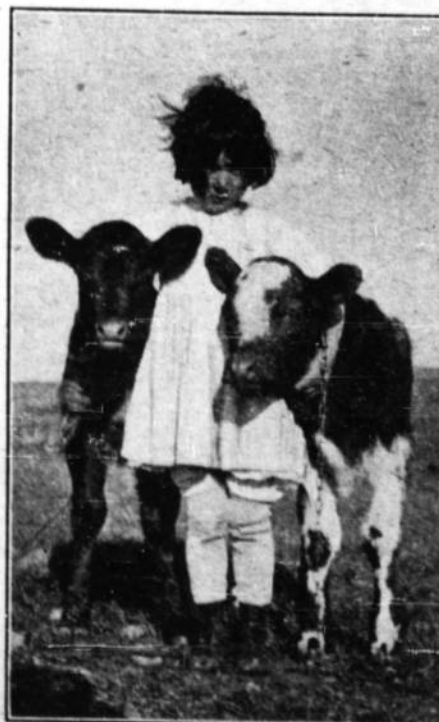
"The story of the discovery of this cause is an interesting chapter in the history of preventive medicine. Among the ancient Greeks goitre was common. The Greeks found, entirely by experiment, that it could be cured by eating the ashes of burnt sponges. But they did not know that sponges are rich in iodine. In more recent times it was noticed that sheep with goitre were cured by licking patches of salt rich in iodine. Animals given food and drink containing no iodine developed goitre. These animals were cured by the addition of this substance to their food or drink.

"Recent scientific study has proved the value of the iodine treatment and has shown that relief can be obtained by small doses of sodium iodine taken under the direction of a physician every six months. It may seem strange that such a brief treatment can give lasting protection. This is due to the wonderful ability of the thyroid gland to store up iodine for future use. The extra amount given during treatment is absorbed and used by the gland as required. If this simple method of prevention were generally adopted in Canada, it is certain that the prevalence of this condition would be greatly reduced."—R.G., The Canadian Red Cross.

A muff lined with velvet, either old or new, is not only warmer than satin, but wears much longer. When soiled it can be removed and washed. Do not wring it, but let it drip dry, pinning it by the corners. It is a good plan to sew small pieces of cotton cloth to the extreme edges of the velvet and to pin it by them to the line.—Mr. C.F.

Good bath towels can be made from an old bedspread, the centre of which is good. Remove the worn sides and cut the centre into convenient sizes for towels and hem on the machine. These are so soft that they can be used for children.—Mrs. B.O.

To avoid accidents, always turn the spout of the kettle away from the outside edge of the stove. This prevents a child when running past from getting his face or arms scalded in the steam. All kettles should be placed so that no inquisitive hands can reach them and pull them over.—Mrs. D.J.



Jean, little daughter of Mr. Higginbotham, secretary of U.F.A., is an admirer of young livestock.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Spread of Wheat Prices

The Editor.—I find a burning question exists in the minds of many people as to why there is such a wide spread in the price of wheat between Minneapolis and Winnipeg. The cause is simple and, at the same time, far-reaching, and one that should be clearly understood by the farmers and others.

First, it is necessary to know and necessary to learn for those who do not know, that wherever there is a very large amount of soft wheat grown, there our hard gluten wheat is worth the most money. Now we all should know, if we do not know, that America is the greatest soft wheat producing country in the world. It is producing immense volumes of wheat of soft varieties and, therefore, there is a growing demand for our strong gluten hard wheat and there is only a limited quantity of the hard gluten wheat grown on the American side. It is well to realize that neither Great Britain or any of the European countries that consume our wheat depend solely upon it, for the reason that the wheat they get from other countries, as well as ours, contains nearly all the hard wheat that is necessary to make a flour that will, and does, compete with any other flour that comes on the market; therefore, all things considered, the American market is one of growing importance to us in selling wheat, as much so as any other market in the world—if the doors were not closed to us. With free trade in wheat with the Americans, our wheat would probably net us a better price than it would in any other market in the world when the cost of transportation and all other things are taken into consideration.

Now the question for us to decide is, what is best to do in face of the bars that are up against us, and up so high that it costs us 30 cents a bushel to get over them. Of course this prevents us getting to that market. The best thing we can do is to get busy and try to have those bars removed. Some will say that this cannot be done, but I say it can. Let us take the same action that

Britain took some 65 years ago—just remove the import duties on goods coming into this country by a substantial graduated process without making any trade proposition to any other country, and it is safe to say that in a short time the consumer of bread in the United States, who numbers four or five to one who produces wheat in the United States, will demand the removal of the tariff that prevents our wheat reaching the consumer and causes him to pay more for bread. There is evidence now that demand will come at no late date for free Canadian wheat entering the United States.

Of course we will have a cry from many of our people who are so frightened of the question of revenue for the federal treasury. Well I would say to those people that we have had the present methods of taking care of the federal treasury for 40 years or more and it is found wanting. Then I say in all seriousness, let us try the other plan for a while and find out what the result will be. The only way we can find out is by trying and we have not tried it yet, and I think it is time we did. With good men leaving the land at the rate they are leaving now, and the desire of thousands more to leave, it surely must appeal to all sane business men that we should try to keep the man on the land, and if we are desirous of doing so we will make an effort to get access to the closest market and the best market in the world for our wheat.

At an early date I will make an effort to show how we can provide for the federal treasury.—John Kennedy, Winnipeg.

Grain Growers and Income Tax

The Editor.—Seeing this matter is being discussed in papers, as a grower I would like to point out it would be fairer to levy it on crop basis instead of calendar year. By adopting this method we would then know what each crop cost to produce.

Some people might think this would be too complicated, but it is only a matter of education. If this plan had been enforced in 1917 we would now have some very interesting figures as to costs of production of various crops.—R. Philip Robinson.

Immigration

The Editor.—I have lately read a little about a Colonization Association which I hoped would do much good; now I read that the founders of the association have disagreed. Apparently one section has the true welfare of the country and the people at heart and the other section seem to look on immigration as a means to personal or class ends.

I sincerely hope that the friends of the West will not give up their efforts to bring about conditions that will not only open up the way to farm homes for the people already within our borders, but that will also make the farm the desirable place it should be. If these public-spirited men succeed in doing that they will have served the country well and earned grateful remembrance for all time.

There is no better immigration policy than to use every effort at home, see that our people are happy, contented, prosperous and permanent, then they, the people, will conduct a better advertising campaign than money can buy. Their letters, now full of pessimism, would then be charged with the spirit of hope, love and good fellowship, inviting all their friends to come to the land that is good to live in.

It should first be fully realized that a very large number of our farmers are working on rented land, often under extremely discouraging conditions: poor buildings, poor fences, no permanency, and far too often there is unpleasantness between the owner and tenant. Such conditions lead to poor and unprofitable farming, unhappy and discontented farmers and eventually to the loss of thousands of good citizens.

The greatest good that can at present be done for the West is to start these men on the way to owning their own land. There are thousands want to sell land and thousands, with more or less equipment, who wish to buy, but have not the money to make the initial payment or to put up the necessary improvements.

The sale of land on the amortization plan, with the first payment from the first crop, would go a long way to improve conditions. To go a step further and supply material for a limited amount of buildings and fencing and include the cost in the amortized payments, would undoubtedly be the means of keeping a large number of good citizens on the land. I think many private land owners would be willing to sell on such terms if they were assured of regular payments of the comparative small instalments. If material was furnished the owners would have improved farms at the cost of the material and such farms would be eagerly sought after if they were vacated.

I, for one, would welcome an opportunity whereby I could steadily and surely build up a permanent farm home.—Ernest H. Dalman.

Keep Them on the Land

The Editor.—The letter appearing in The Guide from the pen of Mr. John Kennedy, under the above heading, must arouse considerable interest in the minds of thinking farmers. Mr. Kennedy's position in the farmers' organization, and the active part he has taken in the agrarian movement since its inception, compels serious attention. Nevertheless, I confess I fail to follow his reasoning. The opening pronouncement—"Will never be accomplished by struggling to get more for what we produce." What does it mean? Are we to infer that Mr. Kennedy, after all these years of effort to get the farmers a square deal, confesses he has been following the wrong trail? When the price of our produce is low beyond all proportion to the commodities we must buy, how other are we to "accomplish" except by struggling to get more for our produce? Mr. Kennedy gives the answer: "Reduce the cost of production!" In this attitude I know he has the support of Hon. T. A. Cramer. I can only believe these gentlemen have been so long removed from actual contact with the problems of the farm they have lost perspective of the situation as it stands today. How reduce cost of production? To one not a farmer several simple means of reduction will appeal. Work longer hours—but the farmer works twice as many hours as his even Christian in other lines of industry. Work harder—no one can say honestly the farmer is a slacker. Greater efficiency—here at first sight there might

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appear a possibility of reduction. But we must remember that it is neither the highly efficient, nor the very inefficient, but the general average that is to set the standard of efficiency. And measured by this standard I do not think farming will compare unfavorably with any other line of industry, the views and criticisms of swivel-chair experts to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the next paragraph, Mr. Kennedy is more explicit. He points to the "lessening of indirect taxation" as "a direct road" to this end. But it is not the only sure road as he contends. Even here there are snags to be carefully considered. A reduction of the tariff would no doubt prove a great boon, but would not accomplish all the magic Mr. Kennedy claims. With the enormous debt hanging over us, I am sure Mr. Kennedy would not suggest complete abolition of the tariff in favor of a vote face to the doubtful experiment of raising all our revenue by direct taxation.

We now turn to Mr. Kennedy's next statement. He asserts that neither wheat board, nor amendments to Bank Act, nor completion of Hudson Bay Railway is going to keep the farmer on the land. Surely Mr. Kennedy must know the condition of the Western farmer today is so utterly desperate that we cannot afford to leave any avenue unexplored that promises, however remotely, any prospect of improvement in this condition. Further on he says, "Many of these changes could not be brought about in a year, etc." But the wheat board of 1919 was brought about in a few days, and its results were felt in less than a year. And its operations falsified the predictions of our greatest commercial experts. I would recommend to Mr. Kennedy for his earnest perusal the very interesting evidence submitted by Mr. J. Stewart and Dr. Magill before the Parliamentary Committee of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

It does not take a very high order of intelligence to know that a change is urgently needed in our banking laws, where the financial institutions protected by charter may levy a charge of nine per cent. interest, compounded every three months. No industry can possibly live and thrive with such a drain upon its resources, except possibly Standard Oil. Regarding the Hudson Bay Railway, of which Mr. Kennedy entertains such a poor opinion, there are angles to the question, which perhaps Mr. Kennedy in the course of a busy life, has failed to observe. Results obtained in other parts of the world where conditions are very much similar. The Baltic Sea lies within the same parallels as the Hudson Bay, and is one of the busiest sheets of water on the globe. Ports that used to be ice-bound during winter have been kept open all year by artificial means, and we must not forget that in the palmy days of the Gentlemen Adventurers the greatest portion of Canadian trade was carried on in the Hudson Bay. A port on the Hudson Bay would provide the western prairies with a much needed window looking out on the highways of the world. Only that I am confident Mr. Kennedy would not jest on a subject so serious, I would be under the impression he was trying to perpetuate a huge joke, when he advises the farmers to still further increase their export companies to create more competition. Competition with whom, with themselves? Here is Mr. Kennedy counselling economy, and straightaway advises the promotion of more and still more farmers' export companies, each with its expensive offices, directorate and staff of executives and operators. Who is

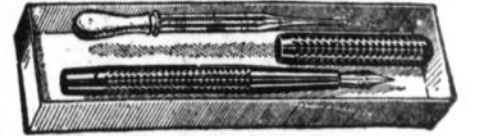
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DOC SAWBONES SURPRISES DOOVILLE

Beyond the Doo Mountains is the desert of Doo. In it there are laughing hyenas and sometimes fierce roaring lions. There are ostriches also. Where there are springs of water tall coconut palm trees grow. Of all this, I am sure because Doc Sawbones told me and this is how it happened. Doc Sawbones decided to explore the desert of Doo. He took Nicholas Nutt with him. They found the sand, the stones, the cactus plants and the coconut palm trees. They saw the hyenas and they heard the lions roar and Nicholas captured a real live ostrich. When Doc Sawbones and Nicholas returned to Dooville, they took the ostrich with them. Doc Sawbones fed him nails and bolts and bits of old iron and his coach maker built him a shiny, two-wheeled cart. Doc Sawbones was certainly preparing a surprise for Dooville, and here it is. Nicholas Nutt perched up behind Doc Sawbones on the driver's seat, travelling through the streets of Dooville at the rate of twenty miles per hour. Roly on his bicycle and Poly and his scooter are racing with the ostrich. Poly has bumped into the little chap carrying the basket of groceries. Poor little fellow, he has broken his bottle of milk and the little Doo dog is having a good feed. With all the excitement, Sleepy Sam continues to lean against the lamp post and snooze. He will wake up when that little Doo Dad in the upstairs window sticks his fork in the balloons. The grandpa Doo Dad was frying sausages. He heard the commotion and came to the door with a sausage on a fork in one hand and a frying pan full of sausages in the other. The driveway gates have slammed against Old Man Grouch's gouty foot. Grouch is snary.



Ten Doo Dad Books Free

Each one of the ten boys and girls who send the best colored Doo Dad picture from The Guide will get a free copy of the great big Doo Dad book. There will be ten prizes every week, but no boy or girl will be allowed to earn more than one prize. Color the picture on this page with crayon, water-color or pencil, write your name, address and age on the margin and mail it to Doc Sawbones, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The following boys and girls won Doo Dad books this week:

Donald Burton, Alberta.
Edna Hoffman, Saskatchewan
Edward W. Davis, Saskatchewan
Frank Mayoh, Saskatchewan
Henry Y. Danyuk, Saskatchewan
Edna Knox, Manitoba
Sarah M. Wilson, Manitoba
Augusta Sveinsson, Manitoba
Bernice McBrien, Manitoba
Evelyn R. Buchannon, Manitoba

If you colored one of the pictures and sent it in and did not get a prize, don't be discouraged—try again and perhaps you will get one next time.

After Every Meal

WRIGLEY'S

Top off each meal
with a bit of
sweet in the form
of WRIGLEY'S.

It satisfies the
sweet tooth and
aids digestion.

Pleasure and
benefit combined.



GO TO HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME

Make up the education you missed. Study at home in spare time with Canada's Greatest Vocational School. Extensive choice of subjects. Expert instruction. Distinctive individual instruction. Write today for full details to The International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Department 1996 Montreal, Canada



Thick Lustrous Hair Kept So By Cuticura

At night touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with a suds of Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. Keep your scalp clean and healthy and "our hair will be luxuriant."

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.



Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

to pay all this overhead expense? The European buyers? What about the bogey of world market, supply and demand, etc.? For generations the workers have been fed on this pabulum of half-digested trade, aphorisms, done up in tabloid form, like "competition is the life of trade!" No party was quicker to realize its untruth than the large corporations. Again, I would recommend to Mr. Kennedy a perusal of the evidence submitted before the Agricultural Committee at Ottawa.—W. Shaw, Fusilier, Sask.

Lake Shipping Enquiry

Continued from Page 4

admitted that it looked like competition in rates. He had objected strenuously at having to pay a higher rate to Canadian ports than to American ports.

F. J. Anderson, manager of the British Empire Grain Company, stated that his company had always handled its own marine insurance and at rates exactly one-half of those charged by shipping brokers. In September, 1922, he had to pay 3 to 3½ cents a bushel to Georgian Bay ports when rates to Buffalo were 2½ and 3 cents. He considered the broker performed a useful service and received a commission of about one-eighth of a cent a bushel on wheat and one-sixteenth on oats.

T. R. Enderby, operating manager of the Canada Steamship Company, stated that he was present at a meeting in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on May 4, 1922, at which there were representatives of many shipowning firms. The purpose of the meeting was to fix rates on the Great Lakes. Examination of the witness as to what transpired at this meeting was deferred.

David L. Smith, manager of the Grain Growers' Export Company, testified to the serious shortage of shipping space on the Great Lakes last September. Had there been more owners and consequently more brokers the situation would not have been so bad.

Paul D. Sullivan, Chicago, of the firm of D. Sullivan and Company, ship owners and brokers, gave it as his opinion that removal of the Canadian coastal laws would throw hundreds of American vessels into the Canadian grain carrying trade during the rush before close of navigation on the Great Lakes.

Other witnesses testified to the difficulty experienced last year in securing space on Canadian boats.

Rural Credits Investigation

That the security behind the three millions of dollars loaned through the Rural Credit societies is of problematical value and collection will be costly and productive of much resentment, that in a number of cases "the only possibility of liquidation is through seizure of the borrowers' implements and livestock," that a "great deal of the rural credit money has lost its reproductive character," and that there has been "little or no restriction on the total amount of loans granted to each society or to the geographical distribution of credit," are statements appearing in the Jackman-Collyer report on rural credits in Manitoba.

The report which was tabled in the provincial legislature last Friday is the result of investigations decided upon by the provincial government, which appointed W. T. Jackman, head of the branch of rural economics, department of political science, of the University of Toronto, and F. J. Collyer, of Welwyn, Sask., to conduct the enquiry. Although Mr. Collyer's post office is in Saskatchewan, his actual residence is in Manitoba, in which province he is an old timer, being for many years a member of the Board of the U.G.G. and a prominent figure in the livestock industry.

To 74 societies, with 4,785 shareholders, there has been loaned, according to the report, \$2,966,973, against which the societies have a subscribed capital of \$813,150 and a paid-up capital of \$97,065, of which \$47,850 was paid by the shareholders, the remainder being paid by municipalities and the provincial government. Of the 3,542 to whom loans have been made, 259 are directors of the societies and the total borrowings of the directors amount to \$425,562, an average of \$1,643, as against an average for other borrowers of \$846. The report states that as a consequence of the financial state of the system, "the capital fund of the societies will in many instances be seriously impaired." The



Always Uniform in Quality

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PACKET TEA IN NORTH AMERICA.

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

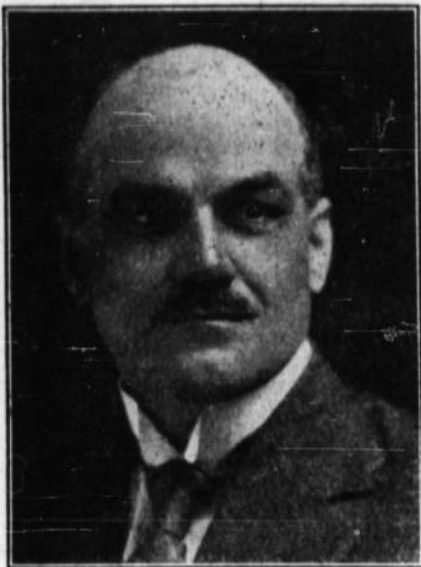
Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

report concludes with suggestions for constructive changes in the system. Copies of the report can be obtained upon application to Hon. F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock.	Situations Wanted.
Poultry.	Lumber, Fence Posts.
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Autos.	Honey, Syrup, Fruits,
Nursery Stock.	Vegetables, etc.
Hides, Furs and Tan-	General Miscellaneous.
ning.	Produce.
Situations Vacant.	



G. H. Hutton

President, Western Canada Livestock Union

Herein Lies Our Salvation

As a livestock man I regard the future with optimism. I believe that we shall emerge from the present depressing period with added strength and increased confidence, having learned how to guard against the return of so serious a condition in the future.

The lines along which we must advance, if the future is to find us in this desired position, are, in brief, by a rapid improvement in the quality of our stock and by developing better marketing facilities. Quality in commercial stock still commands from 25 to 100 per cent. over inferior animals and such stock is in keen demand when poor stock is a drag on the market. Even horses, which the public generally regards as unsaleable, will sell readily at good prices if the type and quality are right. So with other classes of livestock, quality will command a price which, if not high, looks good in comparison with the figure which can be had for inferior stock.

We are yet in our infancy in respect to the development of co-operative marketing of our products. We have a long, long trail before us. We invite the assistance of all business interests in Canada and trust that by co-operation we may quickly find a solution to the problem of securing profitable methods of selling the products of our farms. If we find such methods, we, as a nation, will be spared the more serious aspects of the disaster of agriculture which otherwise impends. I feel that this co-operation will be forthcoming since Canadian citizens everywhere appear to realize the necessity of quick and effective action.

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS. Lowest price. H. Moore, 304 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 8-5

HORSES

FOR SALE

CLYDESDALE Stallion, Doune Lodge Stirling, 17820, foaled 1915. Sire, Bucklyvie; sire dam, Marmion. Weight, 2,015; possible, 2,250. Second, Brandon, 1918; Sire, Reserve Grand Champion, Regina, and first yearling stallion, Toronto, 1922. Conceded second biggest Clydesdale in Saskatchewan.

PETER McLELLAN, ARCOLA, SASK.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

ONE pair of Percheron mares, 7 years old, in foal and in condition fit for the ring against any company. Also stallion, three next June. All will bear the closest inspection. Would consider high-class dairy cows, grades preferred. Might consider pure-bred Jersey or Guernsey cows.

JOHN KENNEDY, care of United Grain Growers, WINNIPEG, MAN.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE OR TO CLUB. Aged horse, nine years, Canadian-bred, sure foal getter, good stock, good individual, 1,800. Also two, rising three years, good, big, strong colts, will weigh in spring, 1,700. One colt, eight months; 11 mares, seven months to eight years, all registered. Eight good geldings. Will give time on good payments. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 7-4

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE OR HIRE for the season to breeders' club, Silver Jobka, 1104 (127295), son of Job, Alberta government stallion. A. I. Saskatchewan certificate. Sound, sure; eight years. Enquire R. H. B. Sheppard, Pimble, Sask. 7-21

SELL OR HIRE—THE PERCHERON STALLION Herbert H. 10360, black, six years old. Wanted—Steam engine, not less than 25 horse-power, Fraser Bros., Pilot Mound, Man. 5-6

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION. OR trade for oats or sheep. Guy, No. 132497, six years, weight 1,800. Correspondence invited. B. Holden, Piney, Man. 7-3

SELL OR TRADE FOR PERCHERON MARE and Shorthorn stock, registered Percheron stallion N. Klotz, Denali, Sask.

SELLING—TWO CARS OF GOOD YOUNG horses. Cheap. J. D. McNulty, Nokomis, Sask.

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide Classified Ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide Classified Ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures or six consecutive words. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures or six consecutive words. Be sure as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 15 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 15 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column, \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION. rising five years old, \$300. Also several young work horses, and half-section unbroken land, \$13.50 per acre. J. Mattick, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 7-2

PERCHERONS—THREE MARES AND UN- related stallion. Low price to party taking the four. Also some young studs. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 6-4

WILL TRADE 320 ACRES MIXED FARMING land, well located, clear except taxes, for car first-class horses. This is a real bargain. I need horses. W. E. Hall, Saskatoon, Sask. 8-5

PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE. THREE years to five, \$350 up. Arthur Thompson, Eaton, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—20 HEAD WORK HORSES. Percheron grades, harness broke, grain fed. R. E. Smith, Maple Creek, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, first-class certificate, weight over 1,900. Thos. J. Hagen, Donald, Alta. 7-3

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., IS NOW selling first-class registered Belgian stallions at very low prices. Write him your wants. 6-8

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND mares. Overstocked. P. C. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 5-3

FOR SALE—FIVE PURE-BRED BELGIAN stallions. Part terms given. J. J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 4-6

A BARGAIN—GOOD PERCHERON STALLION. Also 2,000 bushels clean Banner seed oats. J. P. Jensen, Bengough, Sask. 4-6

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULL, THREE YEARS, guaranteed, \$100. M. E. Miller, High Bluff, Man. 6-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, GOOD quality, dark roan, two years June, mother good milker, \$85. W. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta. 8-3

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL. W. Black, Spinney Hill, Sask.

Herefords

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORDS, cows in calf to Royal Fairfax 37432; some young heifers, all ages; two bulls, ten and 13 months old. Prices right. Carlyle Reid, Box 554, Moosomin, Sask. Phone 115-2. 8-4

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORDS, either sex, passed tuberculin test. Inspection invited. Prices reasonable. D. Wright, Wellwood, Man. 8-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, General 3rd, 37373, four years old, guaranteed sure! Splendid herd bull. Alex. Cruickshank, Rokeby, 1 Sask.

SELLING—HEREFORDS FROM ACCREDITED herds, registered bulls, females. Prices right. Superior quality. Inspection invited. Terms arranged. H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man. 7-11

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, TEN months, \$75. Well trained collie bitch, \$5.00. R. Knechtel, Souris, Man. 7-2

Ayrshires

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULLS, VERY reasonable. A. B. Wedderburn, Braodwardine, Man. 6-4

\$'S FOR YOU IN MARCH

Pointers on Spring Sales

While March selling may be confined to a few main lines, still the variety in each line makes March one of the very best selling months of the year. From past experience we know that you can make successful sales next month in the following lines:

Work Horses	Ducks	Grass Seed
Stallions	Geese	Potatoes
Breeding Cattle	Wheat	Tractors
Breeding Swine	Oats	Breaking Plows
Cockerels	Barley	Stubble Plows
Hatching Eggs	Spring Rye	Seeders
Day-old Chicks	Flax	Farm Lands
Turkeys		

Check this list over and see what you have to offer in March—the month of ready sales.

See top of page for full instructions.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR GOOD YOUNG mares, Percheron stallion, eight years old, weight 900 pounds. S. Thrasher, Wileston, Sask. 8-3

CATTLE—Various

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN AND ABERDEEN- Angus cattle, either sex, both breeds under the accredited system. Write for prices. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 6-8

Shorthorns

SHORTHORN SALE

TUESDAY, MARCH 13TH

AT Guernsey, Sask., 30 head registered Dual-purpose Shorthorns, including ten bulls ready for service, cows with calves at foot, and heifers. Also six teams Percheron and Clyde grade horses, one registered Clyde stallion. Teams to and from place of sale free of charge from Guernsey. Teams will meet No. 51, Great West Express, arriving 12.55, and convey purchasers to farm in time for sale. Good hotel accommodation. Sale at 1.30. Terms, cash. Catalog with full information free on request.

This is the last time sale will be announced in this paper.

SIMION GINGRICH

Two miles west, four miles south of GUERNSEY, SASK. Phone 45 r 13
Gar. Johnston, Auctioneer, Regina, Sask.

FOUR PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL calves, rising one year, Scottish ancestry, quality guaranteed. Price, \$75, \$25 cash, balance fall 1923. If desired, G. A. Mayhew, Moose Jaw, Sask. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

EXCHANGE REGISTERED SHORTHORNS FOR tractor, Fillsoll or Rumely 15-30 preferred. Others considered. Hans Aarstad New Norway, Alta. 7-3

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, roan, coming four, 137164; exchange for one as good. White one, 18 months, 158647, \$80, well bred beef type. W. H. Luey, Elgin, Man. 6-4

FOR SALE—HERD UNDER ACCREDITATION. pure-bred registered Shorthorn cows and heifer, high quality breeding and prices right. E. B. McBeth, Oak Lake, Man. 4-6

REGISTERED SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIF- ers, all tubercular tested, selling cheap, account feed shortage. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 7-3

FOR SALE—20 REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls and heifers, reds and roans. Prices reasonable. David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 4-4

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, SEVEN and 11 months. Registered Berkshires, both sexes, seven months. Ed. Bennett, Lanigan, Sask.

Holsteins

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, TWO two-year-old heifers, two one-year-old heifers, one cow, four years, fresh in March; one cow, three years, in calf; one bull, four years, one bull, two years, two bulls, one year. W. J. Burrows, Macgregor, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, one year old, \$50; two months old, \$30. A. Cooke, Goodwater, Sask. 7-2

TWO HEIFERS, 12 AND SIX MONTHS, \$175. James Herriot, Souris, Man. 7-3

THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, TEN months, \$50 each. Perry Glass, Kerrobert, Sask. 8-3

Red Polls

FOR SALE—RED POLL BULL, REGISTERED, four years old, \$100; good stock getter. J. J. Harper, Ponoka, Alta. R.R. 1.

PURE-BRED RED POLLED BULLS, SIX TO 11 months, from imported sire. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLS: BULLS, R.O.P. females. Loyal Canadian Stock Farm, Annabell, Sask. 6-6

Aberdeen-Angus

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, TWO years, low set type, \$125. Also two yearling bulls and yearling heifers, \$50 each. R. A. Smith, Blackwood, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—SIX PURE-BRED ABERDEEN- Angus bulls, age 13 to 22 months. Price, \$50. Choice stuff. L. W. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

SWINE

Berkshires

FOR SALE—LONG BACON TYPE REGISTERED Berkshire boar. Price, \$35. Emil Hanson Big Valley, Alta. 7-2

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRE GILTS, SELECT BACON-TYPE, weight 215 pounds, bred to bear of Brethow's breeding, will farrow in April, \$50 each; papers furnished. John R. Drever, Lipton, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—YORKSHIRE BRED SOWS, TEN months, \$50; 16 months, \$65; matured, \$75. These are bred to Deer Creek G. Boy. James Young, Newdale, Man. 8-3

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOAR, ONTARIO stock, born 3rd April, sure breeder, long type, \$35, f.o.b. Crossfield; papers free. A. & W. Ferguson, Crossfield, Alta.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS, BOTH SEX, unrelated, of prize winners, January farrow, eight weeks old, \$12 each. Papers and crated. Jos. Baxandall, Westlock, Alta. 7-8

IMPROVED BACON TYPE, APRIL YORK- shires, registration included, \$30. Smith, Box 115, Fillmore, Sask.

YORKSHIRES—JANUARY LITTERS FROM prize-winning, mature stock \$12. Fred George, Leroux, Sask.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE winners. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 1 St

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR FOR EX- change, 11 months old. H. Robne, Inwood, Man.

YORKSHIRES—TOP REGISTERED AUGUST boars, \$25. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 7-2

YORKSHIRES—CHOICE BREEDING. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 4-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SWINE. D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 81-6

Duroc-Jerseys

DUROC-JERSEYS—REGISTERED BRED gilts, 200 pounds, long bacon type, from \$25 up to \$40; papers free. Thos. H. Pearson, Radisson, Sask. 6-8

REGISTERED DUROC - JERSEYS, FIVE months, sows, \$18; boars, \$22. A. Lewis, Vancoy, Sask. 7-3

PURE-BRED DUROC SOWS, BRED, \$40; TWO for \$75. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 6-6

FIVE CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY sows, bred to Bailey's bacon type hog, \$35; crate and pedigree included. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 6-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY gilts, from imported Greater Pathfinder, 18271, at \$30. Bred to farrow in April. L. C. Anderson, Venn, Sask. 4-4

Tamworths

BRED TAMWORTH SOWS OF BEST TYPE and breeding at reasonable prices. Book your orders now for spring pigs, singly or non-related pairs, \$15 each. Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Dayland, Alta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH SOWS, farrow April, May, with papers, \$35, \$45. George Bros., Bon Accord, Alta. 8-4

TAMWORTH BOARS, \$30, \$40. MANCHESTER, Grainger, Alta. 8-4

Hampshires

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, SIX WEEKS March 1st, \$16 each; two for \$30, delivered your station. H. W. Ellerton, Lawson, Sask. 8-3

Chester Whites

FOR SALE—CHESTER-WHITE PIGS, O.I.C. type, weight 150 to 175 pounds, either sex, \$20 to \$25. W. S. Miller, Leduc, Alta.

Poland-Chinas

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA BOAR, EIGHT months, weight 225 pounds, \$30, with papers. Mrs. Iva Olofson, Manor, Sask. 8-2

SHEEP



KARAKUL SHEEP—FUR, WOOL, MUTTON (Persian Lamb Fur Producers.) Get started in this new and profitable industry by buying a ewe in lamb—\$100 delivered at your station. Get our offer on a pen of 20, with free exchange on rams. CALGARY RANCHERS LIMITED
Dr. O. H. Patrick, Mgr. CALGARY, Canada

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

BABY CHICKS

PRODUCED from acclimatized Manitoba stock. Hatched in Winnipeg. U.P.F.H. Chicks are big, strong, husky fellows, that live and grow fast; no long journey to impair vitality. We guarantee safe delivery. Our beautiful Chick Book gives full particulars. Be sure to get a copy and order early. Write today. UNITED POULTRY FARMS HATCHERY, WINNIPEG.

BABY CHICKS—ANY QUANTITY OR BREED supplied. Pure-bred, guaranteed egg-laying strain, 95 per cent. alive at your station. Hatching eggs for customers. Book your order now. Catalogue free. Alex. Taylor, 311 Colony St., Winnipeg. 8-11

BABY CHICKS—TEN PURE-BRED VARIETIES. Catalogue free. Stamps appreciated. George A. Frame, Nairn Poultry Farm, Box 606G, Winnipeg. 8-6

Various

EDEN GROVE FARM HAS FOR SALE 20 PURE- bred Ancona year-old hens, at bargain, \$1.00 each, mated pens Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Free cockerel given away with each pen of six or more hens. Booking orders now for hatching eggs, \$2.50 and \$4.00 per setting, reduction on larger orders. Baby chicks, after April 20, 25 cents each. John T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 4-5

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, \$7.00; GAND- ers, \$8.00, from heavy stock layers. May hatched Bronze turkeys, hens, \$6.00; gobblers, \$8.00. Gold-bank strain. W. Wyandotte cockerels, from Guild's best laying pens, \$3.00. Mrs. Fred Rinn, Mantion, Man. 6-3

FARMERS, GRADE UP YOUR FLOCKS FOR meat and egg producers with Dark Cornish cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; Cornish pullets, \$2.50; Ancona pullets, \$1.50. Mrs. Fred McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man. 7-5

BLACK ORPINGTON, BLACK LANGSHAN, Light Brahma cockerels, \$2.25; white toms, \$5.00; trio Toulouse geese, \$10. A. White, Fairlight, Sask. 7-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE YEARLING TOMS, \$5.00; Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3.00. A. Easton, Watson, Sask. 7-2

BOOKING OUR WELL-KNOWN BRED-TO- lay, baby chicks—eggs, breeders. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 6-6

COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horns, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 each. M. McIver, Limerick, Sask. 4-6

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES AND DUCKS. Single Comb Black Minorca cockerels, \$3.00 each. Robert Hallberg, Wauchop, Sask.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AND Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. John Yellowice, Teaster, Sask. 8-3

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

FOR SALE—50 BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM our Chicago prize-winning tom that weighs 40 pounds. Young toms, 20 to 25 pounds, \$10; young hens, 14 to 16 pounds, \$8.00. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 6-4

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; two for \$9.00; big stock Pekin drakes, \$2.50; ducks, \$2.00. Wm. S. Mulr. Rokeby, Sask. 6-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, University of Saskatchewan strain, old tom weighs 40 pounds, well marked. Toms, \$8.00 and \$10; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. E. B. Cressman, Box 116, R.R. No. 1, Guernsey, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$10.50; hens, \$6.00. From 20-pound hens, mated to 42-pound tom. 20-day offer. Toulouse ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00. Mrs. Iva Olofson, Manor, Sask. 8-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatched, strictly not in-bred, extra large birds, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Archibald Macdonald, Guernsey, Sask. 8-3

PURE-BRED M. B. TURKEY TOMS, \$8.00, two years, \$10, \$12; hens, \$5.00; Mammouth Pekin ducks, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; drakes, \$3.50; sire, ten pound. Purple Stock Farm, Crandall, Man. 8-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms over 18 pounds, \$8.00; under 18 pounds, \$6.00; hens over 10 pounds, \$6.00; under 10 pounds, \$4.00. Mrs. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 6-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY strain, large, extra fine toms, \$10; hens, \$6.00; unrelated pairs, \$14. W. S. Miller, Box 451, Leduc, Alta. 7-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, 20 to 24 pounds, \$8.00; hens, 12 to 14, \$6.00. May hatch. Mrs. Ira Nowels, Fillmore, Sask. 8-6

PURE BRONZE GOBBLERS, MAY HATCHED, average 20 pounds, \$7.00. Mrs. Ernest Vivian, Wishart, Sask. 7-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE AND GAN- ders, \$5.00. Good stock. Wm. J. Cornock, Greenway, Man. 7-2

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$2.00. Mrs. Maxson, Box 237, Drumheller, Alta. 7-2

PURE-BRED BLACK BRONZE TURKEY HENS, 12 pounds or more, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 7-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Toms, 20 pounds, beautiful birds. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 7-3

BRONZE GOBBLERS, MAY HATCH, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00; 1921 tom, \$8.00. Hardisty or Alliance. James Gascoyne, Battleford, Alta. 7-3

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$3.00; DUCKS, \$2.50; pair, \$5.00. Melvin R. Park, Carman, Man. 6-3

PURE TOULOUSE GEESSE, EITHER SEX, extra large birds, \$5.00. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 6-5

LARGE, PURE-BRED TOULOUSE, APRIL hatched, geese, \$4.50; ganders, \$5.50. S. A. Dearborn, Arnaud, Man. 6-3

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES \$2.50; DUCKS, \$2.00; three ducks, one drake, \$8.00. Mrs. Roycroft, Stimpson, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BR nze turkeys, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Jas. Mulligan, Watrous, Sask. 6-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00. W. D. McLeod, Ruthilda, Sask. 6-4

LARGE PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE toms, \$8.00. Mrs. George Gibson, Carman, Man. 6-4

WHITE CHINA GEESSE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$6.00; trios, one male, two females, \$13. Mrs. S. R. Barber, Wolseley, Sask. 6-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 pounds up, \$8.00. Mrs. Fred Johnson, Box 33, Craik, Sask. 2-7

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY hens, University strain, from a 45-lb. tom, \$6.00. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 4-7

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Toulouse geese, \$5.00; ganders, \$6.00. John Thomas, Hartney, Man. 5-6

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, LARGE BONED toms, \$8.00. Order early. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask. 8-9

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, weighing 18 and 20 pounds, \$7.00. Mrs. O. Hjelting, Craik, Sask. 8-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, EXHIBITION stock, ganders, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00. Mrs. Edward Kerton, Bladworth, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$5.00 each. R. Sandcock, McTaggart, Sask. 8-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, HENS, \$5.00; toms, \$7.00. Eggs in season. Three birds, Saskatoon, 1922. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—BOURBON RED TURKEYS, \$5.00 each. Alex. Martin, Wapella, Sask. 8-2

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, PRIZE WIN- ners, \$3.00. J. Barker, Traynor, Sask. 8-2

SELLING PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDER, two geese, \$15. W. Black, Spinney Hill, Sask. 8-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—HENS, \$3.50, Mrs. Parker, Hayfield, Man. 6-3

BRONZE TURKEYS, GOBBLERS, \$8.00; HENS, \$6.00. Mrs. R. Tiede, Marquette, Man. 8-4

CHOICE HEAVY, PURE-BRED BRONZE toms, \$6.50. Emil Berg, Tway, Sask. 8-4

SELLING—LARGE BRONZE TOM TURKEYS, \$5.00 each. H. Hallstone, Rainton, Sask. 8-4

BRONZE TURKEY HENS, 10-12 POUNDS, \$3.00. Wm. Casel, Onward, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND toms, \$5.00. Roy Calvin, Griffin, Sask. 7-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 POUNDS, \$8.00. Mrs. Joe Harrower, Watrous, Sask. 7-4

Plymouth Rocks

HEAVY LAYING WHITE AND BARRED Rocks. Better stock, better value. White Rocks "Lady Ella" (282 eggs) strain; Barred Rocks, "Lady Ada" (280 eggs) strain. Eggs, 15 for \$5.00; 30 for \$8.00. Both light and dark matings in Barred Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shipment after March 1st. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 8-5

40 PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SIRE by first and champion Provincial Show, a \$25 bird. Splendid barring, from exceptional winter layers, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Henry Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alta. 8-2

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from government approved bred-to-lay flock, selected and banded by government poultry expert. Bred from best laying strains obtainable, \$4.00 and \$3.00 each; \$3.50 and \$2.50 for two or more. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 8-3

250 BARRED ROCKS, COCKS, COCKER- els and hens for sale. Buy the best at rock-bottom prices. My birds have won highest honors in egg-laying and exhibition. Send for free circular and prices. Eggs in season. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask. 8-5

BARRED ROCKS—THE INVINCIBLES— 400 twisted customers, exhibition cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.50 up; 261 egg-layers, \$3.50, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00 up. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from first prize winners for two years, \$2.00 each, or two for \$5.00. Jno. N. Hanson, Stainer, Alta. 8-9

BARRED ROCKS—SELECTED WINTER layers and Manitoba Agricultural College cockerels of over 200-egg stock, \$1.50, 15 eggs; \$9.00, 100. Ellerby Bros., Throne, Alta. 6-4

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large birds, from University heaviest winter laying strains, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 5-5

SELLING—CHOICE, DARK BARRED ROCK cockerels, laying strain, beauties, \$2.50 each. Ad. will not appear again. M. M. Classen, St. Gregor, Sask. 8-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GUILDS eggs direct. Fine egg type, 74 to 84 pounds. Sisters laid throughout January. \$5.00. Photos sent. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 8-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED FROM best laying strains, none better, \$2.50 each. C. W. Smith, Wilkie, Sask. 8-3

EXTRA GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 8-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, \$4.00; two, \$7.00. M. Davis, Marquis, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, weighty, vigorous, well marked \$3.00. J. C. McDermott, Hazelridge, Man. 7-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, April hatched, \$2.50; two, \$4.00. Wm. Johnston, Gladstone, Man. 7-4

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, big birds, good laying strain, \$2.50 each. Emil Hanson, Big Valley, Alta. 7-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fine large birds, \$2.50. Geo. Duck, Watrous, Sask. 6-6

LOVELY BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK COCKER- els, from good winter layers, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man. 8-2

LARGE, DARK BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, laying strain, \$4.00. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, best laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Jas. Johnston, Wilkie, Sask. 4-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SELECTED, \$2.50 and \$3.50. R. Ludlow & Sons, Assinibola, Sask. 6-3

LOVELY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM 274-egg stock, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. Sydney Martin, Togo, Sask. 6-3

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.25; yearling hens, \$2.00; laying strain. William Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 6-3

PURE "BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY" Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta. 6-7

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.25; TWO, \$4.00. Wm. Seal, Jr., Valor, Sask. 6-2

CHOICE PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rock cockerels, \$2.00. F. Bartlett, Botha, Alta. 6-2

SELLING—CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$3.00, two, \$5.00. A. E. Lund, Innes, Sask. 6-2

Wyandottes

FOR SALE—HILLCREST WYANDOTTES, 25 big husky White Dotte cockerels, having in their veins the best White Wyandotte blood in Canada. Prices within the reach of all. Look up our winnings at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg, or, better still, write us and we will tell you all about them, and quote you prices you can afford to pay. Miller Bros., Bladworth, Sask. 7-2

SELLING OUT MY FAMOUS CONTEST WIN- ning stock, large, true type, pure White cockerels, \$2.50; hens, \$1.50. John McChesne, Borden, Sask. 6-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM winners at egg contest in Manitoba and Connecticut, \$2.25 each. Mrs. Osborne, Birnie, Man. 8-3

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTES, ONE of the four approved flocks in Manitoba cockerels banded by Dominion Government promoter, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Rd. Borthistle, Minnedosa, Man. 8-3

TRAP-NESTED WHITE WYANDOTTES, WIN- ter layers, choice cockerels, \$2.00; two for \$3.00. Eggs in season. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 8-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Not one complaint last year. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. Sinclair, Grayburn, Sask. 7-5

PURE-BRED REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, vigorous, healthy birds, Martin's 200 to 262-egg strain, \$3.00. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holdfast, Sask. 7-6

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, good laying strain, \$3.00. E. Badham, Eston, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00 each. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 6-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Chris Berg, Rokeby, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50. Maurice Donnelly, Herbert, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Martin strain, May hatch, \$1.75 each. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 6-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. A. B. LaRose, Tyvan, Sask. 6-4

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufts



On Going to Church

Some fellows seem to think a man who goes to church whenever he can is founded on a silly plan. "The churches are all right," they say, "for women folks and kids today, but not for us who make the hay. For men like us, grown out of doors, who do the world's big daily chores, these preachers are insipid bores. We men of big and burly stripe, with strength full-fledged and forces ripe, can we enjoy the weaker type? We're glad to have the women go and take the kids along, you know; perhaps it's best to have it so! But we, though more than glad to pay our share to run the church today, are grown-up men, so stay away!" Such men and I do not agree; their argument, thrown out so free, has never made a hit with me. In answering I boldly say, "If churches are so weak today, why should you strong men stay away? If preachers are not mighty men, may I not say to you again, you men should have been the preachers then! If women, girls and little boys give modern churches dainty poise, why don't you go and make a noise? If you are built for mighty chore, you're surely needed all the more inside the church's swinging door! You say you work to beat the Dutch—if so, you're needed very much to give the church a stronger touch!" I mean it, too, I'm telling you, and every Sunday, save a few, you see me in my little pew! Perhaps I'm not a mighty man, built on this "large and virile" plan, but yet I'm doing all I can to give the church a manly tone, a strength and color of its own, a little more of brawn and bone!

Rhode Islands

FOR SALE

S.C. Rhode Island Reds Barred Plymouth Rocks
100 Breeding Males from high-producing birds, \$4.00 each.
Day-old chicks—April 15 to June 1, 30c each.
After June 1, 20c each.
Hatching Eggs from stock with R.O.P. records over 175 eggs, \$4.00 per setting of 15; three settings, \$10. Flock matings, \$2.00 per setting of 15, \$10 per 100.
C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION FARM
STRATHMORE, ALTA.

HOME OF THE RHODE ISLAND REDS—MY Reds won more prizes than any Reds in the West, winning over 140 this season. Utility and exhibition, including 22 at Provincial Show, B.C., January, 1923, 200 bred-to-lay Rose and Single Comb cockerels, \$5.00, eggs, \$3.00, baby chicks, \$35.00. R. N. Clerke, Box A, Vernon, B.C. 5-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, exhibition laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; cocks, \$4.00. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 6-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels at \$3.00 each, Saskatchewan University heavy-laying strain. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 4-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FROM my Saskatchewan prize winners, good laying strain, choice cockerels, \$3.00 and up; pullets, \$2.00 and up. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 5-6

COATES' SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, won silver cup best display Saskatoon Poultry Show, February, 1922. Cockerels, \$4.00. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 7-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ROSE Comb, fine colors, extra laying strain, government approved, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 7-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER- els, good color and type for breeding or show, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10 each. Geo. A. Goeglein, Tofteld, Alta. 7-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER- els, beautiful large dark red birds, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; choice pullets, \$3.00. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 7-4

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neepawa, Dauphin, Assinibola. Write wants, Gordon, Transcona, Manitoba. 8-

SELLING—PURE R.I.R. COCKERELS, EITHER comb, good quality. Order early, get the best, \$2.50. George McIntyre, Sandford, Man. 8-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, fine color, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. E. Thornton, Craik, Sask. 6-6

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00, two, \$5.00. Value guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 6-6

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.50. HENRY Smith, Vincent, Sask. 7-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, large egg-laying strain, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. Ward La Bar, Craik, Sask. 7-2

Black Langshans

ROYAL BLACK LANGSHANS

Cockerels, \$5.00
Hens and Pullets, \$4.00 each.
Eggs, in season, \$4.00 per setting

J. B. LORIMER
NEEPAWA, MAN.



PEDIGREED BLACK LANGSHAN PULLETS, \$2.00 each. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 7-3

Poultry Supplies

SELLING—STANDARD RELIABLE INCUBA- tor, good condition, 120 eggs, \$20; also successful 20-egg, \$15. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 7-6

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

WOLFHOUNDS—CATCHERS, KILLERS OR trailers. Some registered Russian wolfhounds, registered greyhounds and foxhounds. Get a foxhound to hunt or scent with your killers. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 5-6

PERSIAN CATS (SIX MONTHS)—PURE-BRED Males, one white, one orange, females, one white; one black, two, tabby, \$15 each. Something that the neighbors haven't got. They are beauties. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 7-3

REGISTERED GREYHOUND BITCH, TWO years, trained, extra fast, \$40; Grey-Stag dog, trained catch and kill, \$25; pure-bred Greyhound dog, ten months, \$20. Ernest Long, Cardston, Alta. 7-3

FOR SALE—ONE GREYHOUND, NINE months old, very fast, \$25; also old dogs, guaranteed killers. Apply Ralph Northrop, Glenavon, Sask. 7-3

WOLFHOUNDS, FEMALES, \$12; MALES, \$15, fast, must sell. Stag and greyhound cross. O. Brownridge, Browning, Sask. 7-2

IRISH RETRIEVER PUPS, MALE, THREE months old, \$15 each. C. N. Clindlin, Midale, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLF- hound bitch due to whelp April 5th. Price, \$50. John Reeves, Mannville, Alta. 7-3

FOR SALE—PAIR WOLFHOUNDS. C. W. Murray, Rokeby, Sask. 7-3

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC

CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS
Wholesale Car Lots For Sale—Poplar, white, seasoned bodied, No. 1 grade, \$3.50 per cord; Spruce, dry bodied, \$4.75 per cord; Tamarac, sound, heavy, \$6.00 per cord. Fence Posts—Tamarac, 4 to 5 in. by 7 ft., 12c each; 8 to 6 in. by 7 ft., 9c each. All prices f.o.b. my shipping points. Wire or phone your orders at my expense. DAVID WOOD, TEULON, MAN. 8-4

OAK LUMBER (ROUGH) FOR REPAIR WORK. Excellent for doubletrees, reaches, etc. Any dimensions. You'll buy at very low prices. Special prices on car loads. Write, stating dimensions and quantity required. Ben Richardson, Beaver, Man. 6-4

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 8-4

CORDWOOD—SEASONED WHITE POPLAR, \$3.25, f.o.b. Arbog. Box 64, Arbog, Man. 8-2

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS, DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Solesburg, B.C. 3-7

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DUBOIS LIMITED, WINNIPEG. Feathers, fancy dyeing, dry cleaning our specialties. Mail orders receive prompt attention. 276 Baggrave Street. 8-18

(Continued on next page)

SEEDS See also General
Miscellaneous

Registered Seed Grain

NORTHERN-GROWN SELECTED SEED—Registered Victory oats, third generation, heavy, pure sample, price \$3.25 bag of three bushels. O.A.C. 21 barley, finest quality, second generation, price \$3.25 bag two bushels. Manchurian barley, pure, heavy sample, not registered, \$2.35 bag of two bushels. My work is to grow good seed. C. W. Banks, Benito, Man. 8-3

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND and third generation, also Victory oats, Fremont and improved squaw corn. Proven high yielding strains. We have hundreds of testimonials from highly satisfied customers. We are selling this seed at a price where every farmer can afford to seed his entire acreage. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 3-6

STEELE'S REGISTERED BANNER OATS WIN again. First prize Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon. Unsurpassed for yield. Put up in best quality three-bushel sacks. Cleaned and registered. First generation, \$1.25 bushel; second generation, \$1.00. Sacks free. Samples on request. Order early. Supply limited. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 6-3

FIRST GENERATION REGISTERED MARQUIS 10B. Investigate this valuable new strain. We have specialized in registered seed for ten years. Marquis 10B has eclipsed all other strains. Grown under supervision of registered seed inspector on new breaking. \$2.50 bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction or money refunded. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, St. Agathe, Man. 6-3

REGISTERED WHEAT—DR. WHEELER'S 10B Marquis, absolutely pure, full score for purity in field inspection. Every bag inspected and sealed by Seed Growers' Association. First generation, \$4.25 bag; second generation, \$3.25 bag. W. R. Brockington, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 7-5

VICTORY AND BANNER OATS—WE ARE IN the market to buy several car loads registered and improved Victory and Banner oats. Must be absolutely free from wild oats. Send us at least two-pound sample. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—"MARQUIS 7" REGISTERED wheat, first generation, limited quantity, pure, choice, absolutely clean, from university. Elite stock, government field test 97, germination 97. Information and price, Thos. C. Bennett, Laura, Sask. 8-6

REGISTERED MARQUIS, FIRST AND SECOND generation, registered, \$2.00 and \$1.60 bushel. Cleaned, sacked and sealed. Only 400 bushels. Norman Fisher, Sedalia, Alta. 4-5

CHOICE REGISTERED MARQUIS, 100 PER cent. pure, \$1.75 bushel, sacked, sealed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 7-3

SELLING—REGISTERED SEED GRAIN. Prices to suit the times. Thos. Morrison, Argyle, Man. 2-8

Various

FARGO BRAND SEED

WRITE for 1923 catalog on Northern grown Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

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FARGO, N.D. U.S.A.

USE CAMPBELL'S SEEDS

TESTED for Western Canada climatic conditions and proven by TEST THE BEST IN THE WEST. Vegetable and flower seeds, nursery stock and perennials. Write today for our 1923 seed and plant catalogue.

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Seager Wheeler's Descriptive Seed Booklet

Don't delay ordering your seed requirements. Before buying seed grain consider my offerings. My Early Triumph and Supreme and other grains are all first generation seed, registered or not registered, as desired, at prices lower than ever offered before. I expect an early spring. Send for my booklet—NOW.

SEAGER WHEELER, ROSTERN, Sask.

SEED Recleaned, choice 2 C.W. Oats, 3 C.W. Barley and No. 1 Northern Marquis Wheat. We will be glad to quote you either in bulk or sacked. Delivered any point in Manitoba. Prices and samples on application. McMillan Grain Co., 455 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

KUBANKA WHEAT (AMBER), WITHSTANDS rust and soil drifting better than Marquis, \$1.20 per bushel. Leader oats, from crop yielding 80 bushels per acre, 60 cents per bushel. Victory oats, very heavy cropper, 60 cents per bushel. All grown from highest priced company seed and absolutely clean. Bags extra. Harry Peake, Alexander, Man. 6-4

FREE—SAMPLE FLOWER SEEDS FOR TEN names of your neighbors whom we can send 1923 catalog northern-grown field and garden seeds. Kota rust-resistant wheat. Acclimated Early Flint corn. Valer-Christensen Co., Minot, North Dakota. 4-5

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, FIRST generation, from registered seed. Also quantity genuine Spring Rye seed, free all noxious weed seeds and wild oats, recleaned, ready for drill. Prices, samples on request. Frank Jellis, Marshall, Sask. C.N.Ry. 7-5

KUBANKA, DURUM, BURBANK'S, QUALITY Spring and Winter, ripens in 85 days. Winter wheats, World's Wonder, Minnturkey, Alberta Red Bark barley, Mammoth and Leader oats, Premost flax. Samples ten cents. Robert Blane, Harrowby, Man. 7-7

McKENZIE SEED—OUR STOCKS ARE READY; pedigreed and highly recleaned, ready to seed. Do not buy until you receive our catalog, which is free for the asking. A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd., Brandon and Calgary. 7-2

Wheat

EARLY TRIUMPH SEED WHEAT, GROWN on breaking from seed purchased from Dr. Wheeler, yielded 15 bushels acre more than Marquis 1922, early eight days earlier, cleaned, bagged, \$2.65 bushel. Sample on request. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 6-3

OUR STRAIN OF MARQUIS IS THE RESULTS of 13 years careful hand selection as member of the C.G.A. First generation, Registered, \$3.70 bag; second generation, Registered, \$2.90 bag; not registered, \$1.30 per bushel. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 2-8

REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED WHEAT

LANG'S Strain, grown on our own Seed Farms at Indian Head in 1922, and sold direct to growers in lots of two bushels and over. First generation, registered, at \$2.50 per bus., sacks free. Second Generation, registered, at \$1.85 per bus., sacks free. Also No. 1 Seed Marquis (grown from Registered Seed.) in bulk, car lots, re-cleaned for drill, at \$1.25 per bus., or smaller lots at \$1.35 per bushel, sacked. Terms f.o.b. Indian Head. Cash with order, or deposit and balance draft against bill of lading. Special price to County Agents, Grain Growers' Associations, Co-operative Associations, Agricultural Societies, Seed Centres and Group Farmers and on car lots of Registered Seed. ANGUS MACKAY FARM SEED CO. LTD., INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

SELLING—IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT, second and third generation, clean, pure and true to type, price \$1.40 per bushel, sacked. Also improved Banner oats, clean, plump sample, price 55 cents per bushel, sacked. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 5-5

SELLING—KUBANKA WHEAT, FIRST YEAR, grown from McFayden's pure seed, \$1.25; clean Mensury barley, pure, 65 cents, bags extra; White Blossom Sweet Clover, extra good, bagged, ten cents. Jas. Good & Son, Fillmore, Sask. 7-3

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KUBANKA WHEAT FOR SALE, \$1.25, cleaned, f.o.b. Windthorst, Sask. Sacks extra. S. Hampton, Windthorst, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—PURE RUBY WHEAT, \$1.35 PER bushel, sacks free. A. R. Tanner, Davidson, Sask. 7-2

KUBANKA SEED WHEAT, AMBER, \$1.25 bushel, car lots. J. Mitchell, Valor, Sask. 7-2

RED BOBS SUPREME—SEED DIRECT FROM Seager Wheeler, guaranteed pure, clean, \$1.50, f.o.b. Tugaska. T. W. Russell, Tugaska, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD SUPREME (RED Bobs), A1 quality, \$1.25 bushel, short time only. Foreman Bros., Masenod, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, PLUMP, PURE and clean. Price \$1.25; bags extra. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 6-4

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, CLEANED, sacked, \$1.40 bushel. Geo. Strachan, Crandall, Man. 6-3

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, CHOICE, \$1.45, bags included. Special terms 50 bushels or more. W. H. C. Sinclair, Swan River, Man. 4-5

RUBY WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.45 BUSHEL, E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 6-1

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SELLING—WISCONSIN OATS, BETTER yielder by from 10 to 30 bushels per acre in two-year test than Banner or Victory. Four bushels, \$5.00. Write Waleh Farm, Marquette, Man. 6-6

SELLING—GOLD RAIN OATS, NO NOXIOUS weeds; seed or feed. Car lots, 60c; small lots, cleaned, 75c. Bags extra. Geo. Kurtz, Goodwater, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—RECLEANED GOLD RAIN OATS, grown on breaking, car load, 50 cents; small lots, 60 cents. Bags extra. J. P. Jenkins, Kelvington, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—CAR 2 C.W. GOLD RAIN OATS, suitable seed, 43 cents bushel. Samples sent. Chester Bacon, Kinstino, Sask. 6-5

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SEED OATS—CAR LOAD PURE AMERICAN Banner, from registered seed, 50 cents bushel. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 6-5

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Long experience handling live poultry enables us to give every shipper satisfactory returns. Try us—you will be pleased.

Fowl, 5½ lbs. and over, extra fat. 21c-23c
Fowl, 5 lbs. and over. 19c-20c
Young Roosters, 5½ lbs. and over, in good condition. 15c-16c
Ducks. 20c
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over. 18c
New Laid Eggs. Highest Market Price

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

43 CHARLES ST. - WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 5½ lbs. and over, fat. 20c-22c
Hens, under 5½ lbs. 16c-18c
Chickens, No. 1, 4½ lbs. and over. 15c-16c
Turkeys and Ducks. Highest Market Prices
All crates f.o.b. Winnipeg. We will pay highest market prices for chicken and fowl under weights mentioned. Crates prepaid to Man. and Sask. Satisfactory and prompt returns.
ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY
97 AIKENS STREET - WINNIPEG

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Established 1884

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax to a reliable commission firm.
We give personal attention to grading, obtain highest prices at time of sale, and otherwise look after your interests.
Before shipping write us for shipping and market information.
Liberal advances made on receipt of shipping bills.
Investment and hedging orders in Futures carefully executed.
Licensed and Bonded. References: Any office Union Bank of Canada.

700-703 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 16, 1923.

WHEAT—The net advance in values for the week ending today is 1½ cents on May wheat. Markets have shown an upward tendency, although there is apparently little actual business being done. American markets have dominated local prices to a large extent, although when American markets were closed on Lincoln's birthday, this week, prices here advanced sharply on buying orders from the South. There appears to be much confidence in present prices both in this country and the U.S., but foreigners are buying little, and there is considerable wheat available in Eastern Canada as well as a quantity at this side of the Lakes. Export business has not come up to expectations so far this winter, but despite this markets have held and advanced to new high levels this week. It seems reasonable to assume that under such circumstances prices may do better with some overseas buying in sight, even though temporarily we may expect the usual fluctuation.

OATS—Market has been dull during the week and trade confined to a narrow range. Offerings are light and the demand for cash oats has improved and spreads have narrowed up within the last few days. There is a strong undertone to the market and the general feeling in the trade is that prices will do better.

BARLEY—Dull and with very little interest shown. Prices slightly higher than a week ago, in sympathy with strength of other grains. Cash demand indifferent with spreads practically at a carrying charge under the May future.

FLAX—Prices have held firm during the week, following pretty closely the action of the Duluth market. Demand for seed not so keen, as the demand by American crushers has now been met by Argentine arrivals.

RYE—Better enquiry for this grain last few days and prices have improved. It is reported some export business has been done, although volume does not appear to have been large. Market seems firm around present levels.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	Feb 12	13	14	15	16	17	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
May 117	116	117	115	115	116	115	137		
July 117	116	117	115	115	115	115	130		
Oats—									
May 49	49	49	49	49	49	49	50		
July 49	49	49	49	49	49	49	48		
Barley—									
May 59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59		
July 59	59	59	59	59	59	59	58		
Flax—									
May 236	238	239	237	238	240	237	239		
July 231	232	233	231	233	234	231	239		
Rye—									
Dec. 87	86	86	85	85	85	85	104		
July 86	86	86	84	85	85	85			

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.21½ to \$1.30½; No. 1 northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.28½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.18½ to \$1.25½; No. 2 northern, \$1.16½ to \$1.23½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.15½ to \$1.22½; No. 3 northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.20½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.21½ to \$1.28½; No. 1 hard, \$1.17½ to \$1.21½; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.16 to \$1.20½; No. 1 hard, \$1.14½ to \$1.16½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.05½ to \$1.08½; No. 1 durum, .98½ to \$1.00½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.03½ to \$1.06½; No. 2 durum, .96½ to .99½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.00½ to \$1.05½; No. 3 durum, .94½ to .98½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 67½c to 67½c; No. 3 yellow, 66½c to 66½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 41½c to 42½c; No. 3 white, 39½c to 41½c; No. 4 white, 37½c to 39½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 58c to 61c; medium to good, 55c to 57c; lower grades, 51c to 54c. Rye—No. 2, 80½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.01 to \$3.03.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending February 16:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 1,426; hogs, 1,716; sheep, 322. Last week: Cattle, 2,446; hogs, 3,087; sheep, 187.

The extremely cold and stormy weather has reduced the delivery of cattle to this market and prices have strengthened slightly under the demand which exists for all stock offering. Top butcher steers are still bringing from 5½c to 5½c, with a few at 6c; medium to good qualities 4½c to 5½c; common 4½c to 4½c. The run of stocker and feeder steers is still light and prices in consequence have remained firm. Good dehorned feeders of good colors and in good condition are bringing from 4½c to 4½c, with a few fleshy real breeders ones at 5c. We would advise our customers to put their stuff in good condition as we do not look for any lasting decline in the market for stuff that is well finished. Fat cows are selling in line with the drop of last week being 3½c to 3½c for tops. Good fat heifers from 4c to 4½c with a few real choice at 5c. The hog market is showing some strength over last week's prices and today thick smooths are selling at 9½c to 9½c with 10 per cent premium over this for select hams. Sheep and lamb receipts continue very light and the market is firm, choice lambs are bringing from 12c to 12½c

WHEAT PRICES

Feb. 12 to 18 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Feb. 12	113	111	109	104	97	90
13	112	110	108	103	96	89
14	113	111	109	104	97	90
15	111	110	107	102	96	89
16	111	110	107	102	96	89
17	112	110	108	103	96	89
Week Ago	111	109	107	102	95	88
Year Ago	139	134	127	121	112	105

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur February 12 to February 17, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Feb. 12	81	48	44	44	42	41	56	52	46	46	231	228	208	83
13	80	48	44	44	42	41	56	51	46	46	233	230	210	83
14	81	48	44	44	42	41	56	51	46	46	234	221	221	82
15	79	48	43	43	42	41	55	51	46	46	232	229	209	81
16	79	48	44	44	42	42	55	51	46	46	234	231	210	82
17	80	49	44	44	43	42	55	51	46	46	236	233	212	82
Week Ago	79	48	43	43	41	41	55	51	46	46	232	229	209	82
Year Ago	99	50	46	46	46	42	63	60	53	53	237	232	209	102

and choice sheep from 5c to 7c. In view of the demand from all parts of the country for permission to split consignments of cattle, part going into the pool and part being sold in the regular way according to the wishes of the shipper, we have decided to modify our plans and make this provision possible. It must be remembered however, that the decision to split the shipment must be made at the local point and particulars furnished upon arrival.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.75 to 5.00
Common steers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.75
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 4.25
Common stocker steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.25
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 3.75
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Bred stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.50
Choice veal calves	6.50 to 9.00
Common calves	4.00 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

WINNIPEG PRODUCE

The following are approximate prices as reported in the Free Press:

Butter and Eggs—Creamery butter, solid, small lots, f.o.b. Winnipeg, 41½c to 42c. Eggs from country merchants, f.o.b. Winnipeg, 30c to 32c; storage, 25c to 26c; strictly new-laid, price to farmers, 40c.

Poultry, dressed, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Turkeys, No. 1 stock, 18c to 20c; chickens, over 5 lbs., 16c to 18c; chickens, 5 lbs. and under, 14c to 16c; fowl, over 5 lbs., 16c to 18c; fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 12c to 14c; fowl, under 4 lbs., 8c to 11c; old roosters, 8c to 10c; ducks, 14c to 16c; geese, 15c to 16c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers quoting 40c delivered for fresh. Two cars of British Columbia extras, pullet extras, and firsts arrived last week costing, extras 35c, firsts 34c, pullet extras 30c, f.o.b. Vancouver. Storage eggs jobbing 20c to 28c. Last week there were 17 import inspections covering 858 cases and six interprovincial inspections covering 1,589 cases. Poultry: Market quiet and unchanged.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts of fresh show a little increase. What are arriving are retailing at 50c, the majority being received direct by retailers. Storage firsts are jobbing at 25c. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 50c for fresh, these retailing at 60c. Poultry: Market unchanged.

The Leading Life Company of the Dominion

Records in 1922

THE BEST YEAR IN ITS HISTORY

Results for Year Ended 31st December

Assurances in force - - - \$631,404,869.49

Increase for year, \$94,686,738.96
(Including Reassurances)

Assets - - - - - 174,088,858.32

Increase for year \$44,716,730.99

Cash income - - - - - 36,251,322.13

Increase for year, \$5,144,172.97

Payments to policyholders - 15,615,505.85

Surplus over all liabilities and capital - 14,269,420.95

Increase for year, \$3,885,511.85

New assurances issued and paid for

in cash - - - - - 90,798,648.79

AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST EARNED 6.27%

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL